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PRAGUE WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION REPORTED

LD171716 Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 17 Oct (CETEKA)--The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states held its regular session here on October 15-17.

The Military Council discussed questions concerning the activities of the Joint Armed Forces (?and) adopted recommendations. The session, chaired by chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, was attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The session took [words indistinct] atmosphere, in the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding.

The participants were received by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING IN POLISH CAPITAL

Arrival of Hungary's Puja

LD191154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The foreign minister of our country has arrived in the Polish capital. Frigyes Puja will take part in the session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministerial Committee, which starts today. Our foreign minister was received at Warsaw airport by his Polish counterpart, Jozef Czyrek.

Chnoupek of CSSR Arrives

LD191424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived by air in Warsaw today to attend the session of the committee of ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

At Warsaw airport the Czechoslovak guest was welcomed by Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs, and other Polish representatives.

Arrival of GDR's Fischer

LD191522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (ADN)--The GDR minister for foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, arrived in Warsaw this afternoon to attend the meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states. He was welcomed at the airport by the Polish foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek.

Pinkowski, Mladenov Speak

LD200108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] A routine session of the committee of Warsaw Pact countries' foreign ministers began in Warsaw on 19 October. Taking part in the deliberations are the heads of the diplomatic services of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov; of Czechoslovakia, Bohuslav Chnoupek; of the GDR, Oskar Fischer; of Poland, Jozef Czyrek; of Romania, Stefan Andrei; of Hungary, Frigyes Puja; and of the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko.

Under discussion are matters connected with preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and matters connected with the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament on this continent.

In the evening Premier Jozef Pinkowski received the foreign ministers and their delegations in the offices of the Council of Ministers. Jozef Pinkowski, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Petur Mladenov, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, delivered speeches during the meeting.

They stressed among other things that the current meeting of the committee is being held in a complex international situation, since we are facing the stepped up activity of the cold war and militarist forces which are attempting to destablize the positive changes in Europe and the world. They also stressed that in order to [words indistinct] consolidate the achievements of peace and detente in Europe of utmost importance for the observance of the precepts contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and the consistent implementation of its stipulations.

The unity of our allied cooperation, Premier Jozef Pinkowski said, constitutes a guarantee of the effectiveness of our struggle for progress, for checking the attempts to drive Europe and the world into the wilderness of mistrust and confrontation.

The Warsaw Pact committee of foreign ministers will continue the debate.

CEMA INTERNATIONAL BANKS HOLD MEETINGS IN SOFIA

Todorov Receives Bank Officials

AU161937 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria, received the presidents of the central banks of the CMEA member-countries and the presidents of CMEA international banks--the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank--who are in Bulgaria for the autumn sessions of the two international banks' councils.

Mr Todorov was informed of the work and impending tasks of the two international banks. The Bulgarian prime minister stressed that the banks should assume an ever greater importance in the process of consolidation of cooperation and integration of the CMEA countries. He underlined the necessity of strengthening further the role of the transferable ruble (the collective currency of CMEA member-countries), of credits and finances, of coordination of the long-term plans of the socialist community countries.

Economic Cooperation Session

AU162111 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Oct (BTA)--The 52nd session of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation's Council ended today. Delegations of the member-states of the bank--Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, as well as representatives of CMEA Secretariat and the International Investment Bank--took part in the session.

At the session, which proceeded in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and business cooperation, the implementation of the credit plan of the international bank for economic cooperation was discussed. A plan for the council's work in the 1981-1982 period was specified and approved and many questions pertaining to the further improvement of the work of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation were analyzed.

International Investment Session

AU162110 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Oct (BTA)--The 26th session of the International Investment Bank's Council was held here on October 14 and 15.

Delegations of the bank's member-countries, namely Bulgaria, Vietnam, Cuba, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, took part in the session.

Present were representatives of CMEA Secretariat and of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation.

The council discussed the major guidelines for the bank's credit policy in the 1981-1982 period and approved the projects to be credited. The bank's credit plan for 1981 was approved, as well as a plan on the council's activities in the 1981-1982 period. Decisions were taken on many other issues of the bank's activities.

The council appointed the management and the Audit Commission of the bank for the 1981-1985 period.

The session proceeded in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and business cooperation.

ZHIVKOV VISITS ROMANIA 18-19 OCTOBER

Departure 18 Oct

AU181405 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, left for Romania today on a friendly visit, Comrade Todor Zhivkov is accompanied by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Niko Yakhiel, BCP Central Committee member and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's assistant.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Peko Takov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev and Vladimir Bonev.

Returns 19 Oct

AU191950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] On 19 October Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, returned from the Socialist Republic of Romania, where he was on a friendly visit at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and deputy chairman of the council of ministers; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary; and Niko Yakhiel, BCP Central Committee member and aide to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who accompanied Comrade Todor Zhivkov, also returned today. At Sofia airport they were greeted by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Atanasov and Vladimir Bonev.

HUNGARIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV, DEPARTS

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU171652 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received the delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly led by its chairman Antal Apro, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Assembly.

Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the friendly and cordial talks.

Departure 19 Oct

AU191947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the National Assembly, a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly led by Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly, paid a 1-week visit to Bulgaria. During the visit it was noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two fraternal countries' parliaments are contributing to strengthening the comprehensive and beneficial Bulgarian-Hungarian relations. The Hungarian guests visited economic plants, and cultural monuments and sites in Sofia and Blagoevgrad Okrug. They also had meetings with okrug leaders as well as the leaders of many cities.

Today the delegation departed from the country. At Sofia train station it was seen off by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, and Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Jeno Sebestyen, the Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the train station.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE FRELIMO MEMBER

AU162057 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 16 Oct (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Sergio Vieira, member of the CC of the Frelimo party, head of department of the party and minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, who handed him a message from Frelimo chairman and president of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel.

Some questions pertaining to the development of relations between Bulgaria and Mozambique were discussed.

At the reception, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, present was Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

TRUD COMMENTS ON U.S. 'NEUTRALITY' IN PERSIAN GULF

AU131632 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Iliya Pironkov article: "What Neutrality!"]

[Text] The U.S. President has declared that his country will be strictly neutral in the conflict between Iraq and Iran. In order to stress this he ordered to the region four AWACS airplanes, accompanied by 300 U.S. soldiers. In order to prevent anything terrible happening to them (to the spy planes that is), he ordered the aircraft carrier Eisenhower carrying about 100 F-4 planes, to approach close to the combat region. But since, as you will surely agree, an aircraft carrier costs a lot of money, Washington ordered the aircraft carrier Midway to keep it company, and added to all this six additional combat vessels.

We do not want anybody to get involved in the conflict--repeated President Carter--and urgently sent Saudi Arabia sophisticated military equipment accompanied by another 100 military specialists.

The U.S. decision to maintain total neutrality was also categorically confirmed by the sudden passion of U.S. generals to travel not to Hawaii, for instance, but in the Persian Gulf area. After David Jones, chief of staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, Robert Komer, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, arrived in the area, immediately afterwards General Danny (Stock) appeared in order to bring a file which Komer had obviously forgotten in his speedy departure.

In order to stress even more that the neutrality is serious, the United States is planning to send to the Persian Gulf another squadron or two of bombers. Harold Brown, secretary of defense, has declared that if the squadrons or the AWACS are attacked, the United States "has means of defending them."

"But is this not interference on our part?," asked some journalists from the Washington POST.

"No way," responded the secretary of defense, "because we are not foreigners but insiders, since our national interests in the form of oil and the Hormuz Straits are in this area." Afterwards the ignorant ones looked at the map for hours in order to see exactly what U.S. state these damned straits are in.

All this amounts to a very interesting picture. This is what Washington understands as neutrality. No one but they can interfere, so that they can forcibly move in the Persian Gulf. And if somebody attempts to close the straits, then Midway, Eisenhower and the entire fleet, plus the 100,000-man rapid deployment force [RDF] will see some action. As their commander (Raul Kelly) said, he is only waiting for the whistle.

Now the question is: Is he going to hear a whistle? The well known Zbigniew has declared that the United States is prepared to react to any threat to its security, "As in the cases of West Berlin and South Korea," and that is why the whistle has been prepared.

The fact that the fighting sides have declared that the straits are not endangered failed to impress Washington. Anything can happen, they said, and apparently thought that if under certain circumstances something bad happens to the straits, this would not necessarily be something bad for the United States. And perhaps even the opposite is true, because the establishment of a solid U.S. presence in the area is worth much more than the price of a vessel destroyed in the Hormuz Straits. Well, we think that the experienced CIA will not fail to organize such an operation, after which Washington will get a new opportunity to brightly demonstrate again its strict neutrality in this area.

JOINT 'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY VISIT

AU151030 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 80 pp 1-2

["Announcement" on the 7-12 October visit by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of India to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, paid a state visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 7-12 October 1980.

President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy laid a wreath and paid his respects at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum, thus honoring the Bulgarian people's leader and teacher.

The high-ranking guest visited economic projects, cultural and historical monuments and sites and was familiarized with the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society. Wherever the president and those accompanying him went they were accorded cordial hospitality, which is an expression of the friendship and cooperation existing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India.

The talks, which proceeded in a spirit of cordiality and mutual understanding, were held between the cahirman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the president of the Republic of India--Todor Zhivkov and Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. The two leaders briefed each other on their two countries' development and reviewed bilateral relations between Bulgaria and India. They also exchanged opinions on international issues of mutual interest.

The leaders of the two countries noted with satisfaction the successful development of the traditionally friendly Bulgarian-Indian relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, equal rights and common goals in the struggle for the consolidation of peace, detente, and understanding among peoples. They confirmed their two peoples' desire and resolve to continue to persist in their efforts to further expand and intensify friendly relations between Bulgaria and India.

Stressing the favorable development of Bulgarian-Indian trade and economic relations as well as of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, the two leaders agreed that vast opportunities still exist in these sectors. The utilization of which demands even greater mutual efforts. The two leaders positively evaluated cultural relations and stressed their important role in better mutual acquaintance of the two friendly peoples.

In exchanging opinions on topical problems of the international situation the two sides ascertained unanimity, or proximity of views and stands on the questions discussed.

The Indian guest expressed his high appreciation for the constructive policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at establishing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and throughout the world.

The Bulgarian side stressed the important role played by India and the contribution of that country to the nonaligned countries movement in the struggle against the danger of war and for the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The two sides confirmed their adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and stressed the necessity of consolidating and intensifying the process of detente, restraining the weapons race and of achieving a lasting political settlement of existing conflict situations.

In this connection concern was expressed over the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, which is against the interests of those countries' peoples and against world peace. At the same time the hope was expressed that military actions will be stopped and that problems existing between the two countries will be settled through peaceful negotiations.

The two leaders expressed their gratification at the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding in which their talks proceeded. Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, evaluated the visit of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, as a new expression of the further development of relations between the two countries and an expression of the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Indian peoples.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, expressed his sincere gratitude for the kind and cordial hospitality accorded to him and to the officials accompanying him during their stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, invited Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay a visit to India at a time convenient for him. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

SRV TRADE MINISTER LE KHAC CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Khristov

AU161720 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Khristo Khristov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam, has received SRV Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac. During the talks it was emphasized with satisfaction that there were favorable conditions and possibilities between the two countries for further expanding and deepening the fraternal ties in the sphere of economy and trade.

Meeting With Todorov

AU161940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the SRV foreign trade minister, Le Khac. Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the development of Bulgarian-Vietnamese economic cooperation, and on the prospects which the signed long-term trade agreement between the two countries reveals for implementing new forms of cooperation, such as industrial production-sharing and the establishment of joint associations during the next 5-year period.

Comrade Stanko Todorov positively evaluated the concluded talks on a new long-term trade agreement. He offered concrete initiatives that will enable the intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the SRV, as well as the individual ministries, to achieve a substantial expansion of the economic relations in the next 5-year period. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Le Quang Hiep, SRV ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the friendly and cordial talks.

Trade Protocol for 1981

AU191945 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 19 Oct (BTA)--A trade and payment protocol between Bulgaria and Vietnam for 1981 was signed here today. The document provides for the trade between the two countries next year to be increased one and a half times as compared to this year. Bulgaria is to deliver to Vietnam products of mechanical engineering and electrical engineering, metals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc, and will import rubber, farm produce, jute, fruit juices and compotes, products of the woodprocessing industry and consumer goods.

For Bulgaria the protocol was signed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marin Marinov, and for Vietnam--Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade (Hoang Chong Dai).

TAKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

AU171303 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, returned from the DPRK.

The delegation attended the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party and the celebrations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

STANISHEV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR BERLIN 19 OCTOBER

AU191450 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, departed on 19 October for Berlin. The delegation will take part in the international theoretical conference "the joint struggle of the workers' and national-liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress." The conference is organized by the SED Central Committee and the editorial board of problems of peace and socialism.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR WARSAW 19 OCTOBER

AU191452 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] On 19 October Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, departed for Warsaw. He will take part in the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. At Sofia airport he was seen off by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other officials. Luctan Motyka, the Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR GIVES PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY OF TIES

AU172133 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Cuba, the Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria Jose Alvarez Bravo tonight gave a cocktail party at the Cuban Embassy's premises. State Council members, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, ministers and leaders of public, political and mass organizations attended the party.

The cocktail party was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT HELD

AU171253 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] An international symposium is taking place at the Bulgarian scientists recreation home in the Druzhba resort, near Varna, organized by the Bulgarian Union of Scientific Workers and by the World Organization of Scientific Workers.

The delegates to the symposium were greeted by Academician Kiril Bratanov, chairman of the Bulgarian Scientific Workers Union. Greetings addresses were also read on behalf of the WFTU, the World Federation of Education, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization and other institutions.

For 3 days scientists from the Soviet Union, the United States, the U.K., France, Japan, and India, as well as from all socialist countries and other states will discuss and deal with topical questions pertaining to disarmament and the development of the economy, science, and culture in our society.

PREMIER TODOROV VISITS BURGAS OKRUG 16 OCTOBER

AU161721 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov visited Burgas today. At a meeting with the port workers staff, the fulfillment of the import-export tasks by the Burgas port complex was discussed. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug Party Committee, heads of transportation and import-export enterprises, (?specialists) and director generals attended the meeting.

Comrade Stanko Todorov drew attention to the tasks linked with import and export that are not only of economic but also of political importance. He emphasized that it was necessary to establish full coordination between the transportation and the import-export enterprises, and secure all raw and processed materials provided to be supplied up to the end of 1980 which will ensure normal (?producing) work in the enterprises in the beginning of 1981.

Comrade Stanko Todorov and those accompanying him visited the chemical combine where they were acquainted with the building and assembly works at the most important projects in 1980. Stanko Todorov emphasized the great economic importance of the timely commissioning of the combine's new capacities.

IMPERIALISM USING POLAND IN 'COORDINATED OFFENSIVE'

LD191054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Jozef Gafrik commentary]

[Excerpts] While imperialist forces do not hesitate to handle many world problems quite directly and openly, in the case of the campaign against Poland it has been necessary for them to use more sophisticated methods. The problems in Poland are gradually being solved, but such a development is not to the liking of antisocialist forces. It is obvious that they have spotted a chance and do not wish to miss it. The new antisocialist organization, the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, is making its goals clear, but since the field of its activity at home is limited, it tries above all to organize Poles abroad, and in this indirect way, to work in Poland itself.

In the socialist countries the voices supporting the Polish communists and Polish society in the decisive fight against antisocialist activity are ever more numerous. Most recently, such support was expressed by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general. This antisocialist activity in Poland is not an isolated story to be taken out of context of the current international situation. On the contrary, it is further proof of the coordinated offensive of the forces of international imperialism. These forces can be faced only by a coordinated counteroffensive by the forces of peace.

PARTY DAILY CRITICIZES NOBEL LITERATURE PRIZE AWARD TO MILOSZ

AU162125 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Commentary signed (IH): "Small Reflection; Questions as an Answer"]

[Text] Last week, the appropriate jury awarded the 1980 Nobel Prize for Literature to a poet of Polish nationality, to emigrant Czeslaw Milosz. When the press spokesman for the Royal Academy of Sciences in Stockholm announced the decision of the jury to a group of sensation-hungry journalists, two questions came forward from their ranks: 1) May one see in the decision a connection with the Pope's being a Pole?

Even though the reply of the press secretary was--understandable--negative, there is no doubt that already the formulation of the bourgeois journalists' questions intimates something. Czeslaw Milosz has lived since 1951 in emigration, in 1958 he settled in the United States for good. He divorced himself from the Polish working people and their culture by his own wish. The fatherland means nothing to him today; after all, he himself publicly declared that "his only fatherland is the Polish language." As a poet--until he was awarded the prize--he was unknown to the world. And even in Poland, with the exception of literary historians, his name does not say anything to anybody.

And the world?--so that his verses could be published in English and French, the author employed a practice that is quite unusual--he translated them into the two languages himself. But even after that the Western culture did not display greater interest in them.

From these facts it is obvious that the well-known practice of awarding the Nobel Prize for Literature continues. Not infrequently the prize is intentionally and programatically awarded to people who have divorced themselves from their nation and its culture, to people artistically insignificant. Not so long ago it was Solzhenitsyn, this year it is Milosz.

The two questions posed by Western journalists immediately after the-- seemingly surprising-- decision of the jury was published, area reply in themselves. Only the question mark has to be struck out. The current practice of awarding the Noble Prize for Literature deprives this honor of the right to be an objective yardstick of the real values of belles lettres. It is an openly trenchant ideological instrument of bourgeois ideology and culture which, in its own class interest, also this year endowed with politicized attention an author who has actually made no contribution to the fountain of art, and even less of progressive art, who enriched with nothing his national, and even less the world literature, but who, as it is, has made a name for himself as a real and spiritual emigrant of socialism.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITIES AGAINST SOCIALISM

AU140803 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Oct 80 p 6

[Josef Grousl article "Attempts at Destruction; the Economic Character of Anticommunist Activities"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] ANTICOMMUNIST CENTERS ARE CONSTANLY PERFECTING THEIR LONG-TERM PLANS AND CONCEPTS, IN AN ATTEMPT TO DAMAGE THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE AND INDIVIDUAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. TOWARD THE END OF THE SEVENTIES AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTIES, THIS FACT HAS FOUND ITS MANIFESTATION IN THE ENHANCED ROLE OF THE ECONOMY IN ANTICOMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

Anticommunist centers, to mask their subversive activities against socialism, are making broad use of topical economic issues, including problems ensuing from the introduction of an improved economic mechanism of management in the socialist countries. The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee had already very emphatically drawn attention to this fact.

Anticommunists are skillfully misinterpreting and tearing out of context various questions and aspects of the communist parties' economic policy, and are creating thereby "new" pseudocontexts. Depending on momentary tactical needs, they then raise questions with which they believe they will "seize" the minds of the working people in the socialist countries.

Major Points of Departure

In the anticommunist concepts, economic issues today constitute, in essence, the major point of departure, a point of intersection between idelogical-political and other forms of hostile activity and their methods. International anticommunism created the prerequisites for this earlier. IN THE PERIOD AFTER THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE, ECONOMIC ISSUES REPRESENTED 45-50 PERCENT IN THE HOSTILE ACTIVITIES OF WESTERN RADIO STATIONS. TOWARD THE END OF THE SEVENTIES THEIR SHARE INCREASE TO 55-60 PERCENT. The radio stations of the capitalist countries beam 38 hours of broadcasts in the Czech and Slovak languages every day with the aim of disrupting the unity between the party and the people, the cohesion of our nations, the community of socialist countries and, in particular, our alliance with the Soviet Union.

The so-called Committee for the Present Danger, whose anticommunist set-up includes also the American AFL-CIO trade union association, is carrying out--through its international section-- a number of anticommunist actions and inflammatory campaigns. It is sending to Western Europe publications with an antisocialist orientation designated for individual socialist countries. From there also came the large financial sums sent to the Polish People's Republic, allegedly in support of the so-called free trade unions.

Increased attention is being paid to demagogic "social" appeals to Eastern Europe. The Western interest in the working people in the socialist countries is transparent and conspicuous.

On the one hand they praise that which harms socialism and, on the other hand, THEY INCITE CITIZENS TO WANT EVER MORE FROM THE SOCIETY, EVEN THAT WHICH IS UNFEASIBLE AT THE MOMENT. SIMULTANEOUSLY, ALL THAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY THE WORKERS CLASS IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD IS BEING DENIGRATED. The future is being depicted by the "new friends of the people" in colors that are so dark that one should, in fact, lose any interest in it. The result of all that is spurious, clearly anti-communist scheme--that economic problems exist in both West and East.

Even though this is an old anticommunist tactic which has never been successful in the past, it is necessary to see its present demagogy, which is being inserted into the framework of existing world and European economic issues or problems. The anticommunist influence is aimed at the less mature masses of the working people in Europe, especially at the young generation, which is not always able to orient itself quickly enough in the situation that has arisen.

Present anticommunism wants to nauseate the working people in the socialist countries, negatively affect their mood, cast doubt on the fundamental socialist value in their minds--the active approach to work--and thus limit the economic possibilities of socialism as a whole and its individual countries. Apart from that, the war psychosis they disseminate is designed to create an atmoshpere of anxiety and misgivings about the future and feelings of uncertainty, depression and isolation.

Subversive activity is focused on the working people and on the workers class, particularly on its young, skilled part. Anticommunism is striving to destroy the consciousness of young workers. It wants to smuggle dubious antisocialist ideas and views and subversive rumors into plants and factories, in a bid to hit the material sphere of socialism, which is decisive for the life of society, for the whole socialist community that was embarked on the path of economic integration and is intensifiying it.

PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LONGO FUNERAL IN ROME

LD181034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee left this morning for Rome to attend the funeral of Luigi Longo, the chairman of the Italina Communist Party. The delegation is headed by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission.

CPCZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BERLIN FOR CONFERENCE

LD200829 Prague CTK in English 2043 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (CETEKA)--A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation led by party Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik, arrived here Sunday to attend an international scientific conference on the joint struggle of the workers' and national liberation movements against imperialism and for social progress.

CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS IN BRATISLAVA

LD152200 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The session of the CPSL Central Committee contiued in Bratislava today with a discussion of the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the state of work and major problems pertaining to the Seventh 5-Year Plan of economic and social development under the conditions of Slovakia in the spirit of the resolution of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The meeting was opened and chaired by Comrade Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium. The first speaker in the discussion was Comrade Gustav Otajovic who spoke about efforts by communists and other workers at the Palma national enterprise to attain maximum efficiency and quality of all work.

The contribution of the Rimavska Sobota District to the volume of agriculture production of the Central Slovak Region was the topic of the speech by Comrade Zoltan Csank.

The next speaker was Comrade Alois Indra.

The preparation of the documents for the plan of the Seventh 5-Year plan was discussed by Comrade Karol Martina. He stressed that conditions existed for a qualitative development of the Slovak economy and for the further satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of the working people. He recalled the need for our wider and better participation in the international division of labor aimed at intensifying and effectively expanding our national economy.

The next part of the session was chaired by Comrade Jan Janik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Comrade Ivan Balaz dealt with the question of a more rational deployment of qualified cadres and the placement of greater demands on the utilization of their skills and knowledge in fulfilling the challenging targets of the plan.

The orientation of concerted action by state, economic and trade union bodies in insuring the future tasks of economic and social development of Slovakia, as well as the promotion of vast labor initiative and activity, was the subject of the speech by Comrade Otto Moncman.

The significance of political-organizational and mass-political work in elaborating the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the Chemlon Humenne party organization was the subject discussed by Comrade Maria Susinova. The specific objectives of the plans of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the sectors coming under the Slovak Ministry of Industry were recalled by Comrade Pavol Hrivnak.

Eighteen comrades took the floor in the discussion.

The CPSL Central Committee then unanimously passed a resolution. In his concluding speech, Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, stressed the key role of the party and all the working people in Slovakia in translating the resolution of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, elaborated by the session of the CPSL Central Committee, into concrete deeds. The important thing will be to harmonize words and deeds, to overcome obsolete methods and forms of work, to map out paths leading to intensive development in accordance with the requirements of the future.

Comrade Lenart explained the fundamental aspects of precongress activity as an inseparable component of building an advanced socialist society, deepening socialist democracy, preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the general elections to the representative assemblies.

He said that the CPSL congress would be a significant part of the preparation of the 16th party congress since it would make the climax of the precongress period in Slovakia, and must therefore have the seal of collective wisdom and concentrated efforts for the consistent implementation of the strategic line of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the struggle for high efficiency and quality of all work with a substantial rise in its production.

The work of all communists will have to concentrate on establishing a creative atmosphere and sound commitment in dealing with all questions related to the internal life of the party as well as in all public affairs. In connection with the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan he stressed the need to transform the way of thinking from the period of industrialization to an era of high efficiency, economy and quality.

Comrade Jozef Lenart underlined that the struggle for a change in people's way of thinking was a cardinal question of our future progress. He then mentioned the fundamental attributes of the package of measures linked with observance of the objective laws of the present phase of building an advanced socialist society. He drew special attention to the role of scientific and technical development and its integration in the research base of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Finally, the first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee stressed that the purpose of the preparation of the entire party and all the working people for the 16th CPCZ Congress would lie in concrete results to be attained in the growth of efficiency and quality of our national economy in the harmonious building of advanced socialism.

The session ended with the playing of the Internationale.

Resolution Adopted

AU171232 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Resolution adopted at the CPSL Central Committee session held in Bratislava 14-15 October]

[Text] I. The CPSL Central Committee, proceeding from the outcome of the deliberations of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, discussed at its session on 14-15 October 1980 the implementation of the line of the 15th party congress with regard to the major trends in the political, economic and social development of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the Sixth 5-Year Plan as well as the main tasks for 1981-85.

The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the state of work in preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan reviewed the fundamental trends of the economic and social development of the Slovak Socialist Republic and noted that despite more difficult economic conditions basic conditions had been created for the fulfillment of the challenging targets of the plan and the future successful development of society.

It stressed that in order to even further satisfy the growing needs, improve the quality of all aspects of living standards of the population in accordance with created resources, it was necessary to bring about a substantial rise in the performance of the economy, efficiency and quality of all work. Against this background the fulfillment of the targets of the plan in the last months of this year must be thoroughly insured and thereby favorable conditions created for the implementation of economic targets in 1981, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

At present, when the attention of the party and the working people is concentrated on the preparation of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress, annual membership meetings and party conferences, the CPSL Central Committee deems it necessary to focus the efforts of all communists on raising the quality of political and economic activity. It demands that party bodies and organizations place greater demands on and improve political-organizational, ideological-educational and cadre work in order to fully promote all-round efforts for the implementation of the targets of the economic and social policy of the party in the coming period.

The CPSL Central Committee, in accordance with Article 39 of the statutes of the CPCZ, resolves to convene the congress of the CPSL on 20 March 1981 with the following agenda:

1. Report of the CPSL Central Committee on the implementation of the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress, the resolution of the CPSL congress and further tasks of the party in Slovakia;

2. Report on the activity of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL;

3. Election of the Central Committee of the CPSL Congress, which provides for the election of:

a) One delegate with a full vote for every 500 members of the party,

b) One delegate with a consultative vote for every 1,000 CPCZ candidate members.

The CPSL Central Committee instructs the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee to insure the tasks connected with the content, cadres, organizational and technical preparation of the CPSL Congress.

II. The year 1981 will be a significant period for the CPCZ. Congress will be held as well as the CPSL Congress, and there will be elections to representative assemblies at all levels. The CPSL Central Committee states the conviction that these significant events will encounter a wide response among our citizens, in particular communists, work teams, innovators and pioneers of socialist labor, and it expects them to greet them with higher work efforts in fulfilling the demanding tasks of economic and social development.

The CPSL Central Committee deems it necessary to orient the efforts of all the working people toward mastering the strategic line of intensifying and making more efficient the development of the national economy on the basis of rising labor productivity, a high degree of economy, a more rational utilization of all material resources based on accelerated scientific and technical progress in production, especially by applying new and progressive technology, and raising the technical standard and quality of products. The application in practice of the package of measures for the improvement of the system of planned management must actively serve this purpose.

The CPSL Central Committee will offer all-round help to all who will implement new and progressive working methods, consolidate planning and work discipline, and wage a determined struggle against shortcomings in the interest of satisfying the needs of the whole of society.

The CPSL Central Committee

1. Approves

a) The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the state of work and major problems pertaining to the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of economic and social development under the conditions of the Slovak Socialist Republic submitted by Comrade P. Colotka.

B) The report on the activity of the Presidium, the Secretariat and commissions of the CPSL Central Committee since the session of the CPSL Central Committee session on 1-2 April 1980;

2. Takes note of

A) The information on the way that comments, proposals and views stated at the session of the CPSL Central Committee on 17-18 December 1979 have been dealt with,

B) The political-organizational measures taken toward fulfilling the tasks connected with the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the October session of the CPSL Central Committee,

C) The measures taken by the CPSL Central Committee toward implementing the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium concerning annual membership meeting of primary organizations of the party, plenary meetings and party conferences prior to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK, POLEDNIK ATTEND PARTY MEETINGS

LD171228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The East Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee is meeting in Hradec Kralove today to discuss the implementation of the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the East Bohemian Region. The meeting is attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party's Central Committee.

The session of the South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee is meeting in Brno today to discuss the effectiveness, results and experience gained in mass-political work of party organization in selected industrial and agricultural establishments of the region. The meeting is attended by Jan Fojtik, Central Committee secretary.

Fojtik on Cadre Training

LD180717 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] During the discussion of the South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee session meeting in Brno today Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, spoke. When talking about the significance of the coming annual membership meetings and conferences, he recalled the necessity of good cadre training, for it is by careful selection of communists for various posts that trust in the party and its authority are enhanced. He said that the party, as well the society are entering a very complex period and that demanding tasks can be tackled only with the help of well-trained people who are devoted to socialism. New functionaries must be not only professionally and politically mature, but also of firm character. Comrade Fojtik reiterated the main tasks set by the 18th session of the party's Central Committee and noted that ideological work can be successful only if it is united with practice.

He also touched upon the analysis of the events in Poland, as well the conclusions stemming from them for party work.

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE--R. Klib, Tunisian ambassador to the CSSR, concluded his mission in the CSSR and departed on 29 September from Prague. He was seen off by J. Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol in the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER MEETS WITH DANISH OFFICIALS

LD180714 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer held talks on Friday with General Director Skjold Gustav Mellbin, head of the Political Section in the Danish Foreign Ministry. They agreed that relations between the GDR and Denmark were developing on a continual basis in the interests of both countries. Prospects for their further development in the spirit of good neighborliness and for the good of detente look favorable. It was stressed that special significance should be accorded to the continuation of the political dialogue.

Oskar Fischer and Skjold Gustav Mellbin stated that in view of the continued threat to peace it was particularly urgent to put an end to the arms race and to take specific steps towards disarmament. They emphasized that with a constructive approach by all sides, the Madrid meeting could consolidate mutual trust in Europe and contribute to an improvement in the international situation. Oskar Fischer pointed to the constructive proposals made by the Warsaw Pact states and laid emphasis on the particular importance of holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the convocation of which is to be agreed upon at the Madrid meeting.

Hans Severin Moller, ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark in the GDR, took part in the talks.

The day before, detailed consultations were held between Kurt Nier, deputy GDR foreign minister and General Director Mellbin, on future bilateral cooperation and on current international issues.

SED'S HAGER LEAVES FOR LONGO FUNERAL; RETURNS 19 OCT

Departure for Rome

LD181026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (ADN)--Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, left for Rome on Saturday to attend the funeral of the late chairman of the Italian Communist Party, Luigi Longo. He is accompanied by Egon Winkelmann, member of the Central Auditing Commission and head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations.

Wreath Laying

LD181732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 18 Oct (ADN)--Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, placed an SED Central Committee wreath at the bier of the late chairman of the Italian Communist Party, Luigi Longo, in Rome on Saturday. The ribbon bears the inscription: "In memory of the great son of the Italian working class and faithful internationalist." Kurt Hager was accompanied by Egon Winkelmann, head of the Department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee, and GDR Ambassador Dr Hans Voss.

Afterwards Kurt Hager conveyed to Luigi Longo's widow, Bruna Conti, and the secretary general of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer, the profound sympathy of the SED Central Committee, its Secretary General Erich Honecker and all GDR working people. He gave an assurance that the communists of the GDR would always honor the memory of their friend and comrade, Luigi Longo. Enrico Berlinguer expressed his warm thanks for the tokens of profound sympathy from the GDR.

Return to Berlin

LD200728 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Kurt Hager, politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, returned to Berlin from Rome today where he attended the funeral of the late president of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Luigi Longo. While in Rome Kurt Hager had several discussions with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer and other members of the party leadership.

'CRIMINAL ATTACK' ON S-BAHN INSTALLATIONS IN WEST BERLIN

LD171430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Oct (ADN)--During the night of last Wednesday to Thursday [15-16 October] extensive deliberate damage occurred in the S-Bahn installations of Staaken Station in West Berlin. The GDR foreign minister has made a strong protest to the mayor of West Berlin and called for vigorous steps to stop these crimes.

Among other things several counter, window and door panes were broken in the station supervisor's office, and all the telephone cables were damaged and telecommunications contacts rendered unusable. In the waiting room all the window and door panes were smashed, and the display cabinets for timetables and flourescent lighting was destroyed. On the platform the clock and the train direction indicators were smashed and the lighting damaged and mosaic paving stones ripped out.

The criminal attack on S-Bahn installations in West Berlin is the most serious of its kind to have taken place recently.

CORRESPONDENTS BARRED FROM REPORTING ON DRESDEN SYNOD

DPA Report

LD171618 Hamburg DPA in German 1503 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] East Berlin, 17 Oct (DPA)--The GDR has forbidden the DPA correspondent in East Berlin to report on the fall session of the regional synod of the Saxony Evangelical Church which starts Saturday in Dresden.

The Department for Press Relations of the GDR Foreign Ministry expressly confirmed the decision again this afternoon. At a reception given by GDR Deputy Culture Minister Horst Pehnert in Dresden on Thursday evening to mark the FRG film week the journalist was told that his application to report on the synod had not been approved. A representative of the Department for Press Relations explained that it is not usual for foreign correspondents to report on regional synods.

Hitherto, the Foreign Ministry did not require permanently accredited correspondents from the FRG to apply for permission to report on synods. If the meetings took place outside East Berlin, it was merely necessary to give notice of departure in accordance with the directive on journalists' activity. The meeting of the Saxony synod is the first time that the Foreign Ministry has said that an application must be made. Attention was drawn in this respect to the regulation under which "journalistic projects," among other things in "social institutions," are subject to approval. Hitherto, churches were not included in this category.

A government spokesman in Bonn has stated that the GDR decision indicates a deterioration in the practice to date. The Federal Republic's permament mission in East Berlin has already taken action in this matter but has not yet been able to conclude its efforts. The outcome must now be awaited.

More on Ban

LD171921 Hamburg DPA in German 1635 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] East Berlin, 17 Oct (DPA)--The GDR has further restricted working opportunities for Western journalists. Three correspondents from the Federal Republic, permanently accredited in East Berlin, were refused permission by the East Berlin Foreign Ministry to report on the fall session of the regional synod of the Saxony Evangelical Church which starts Saturday.

Those concerned are DPA correspondent Hartmut Jennerjahn, and correspondents of the Evangelical press service Hans-Juergen Roeder and of the RHEINISCHE POST Diether Stadach. The Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin described this as a violation of the agreements on journalists' working facilities in each other's state, as laid down in an exchange of letters in November 1972 as an appendix to the basic treaty. The mission intends to raise this matter further with the GDR Government. A government spokesman in Bonn stated that the GDR's attitude represented a deterioration in the practice to date. The outcome of efforts by the permanent mission must now be awaited.

The Foreign Ministry's decision, which has again been expressly reaffirmed today, was first communicated to the DPA and RHEINISCHE POST correspondents late yesterday evening at a reception in Dresden, whereupon the head of the permanent mission, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, immediately intervened and told a representative of the Department for Press Relations under the GDR Foreign Ministry that there would be massive reaction to this.

Synod Scores Decision

LD181520 Hamburg DPA in German 1352 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 18 Oct (DPA)--Clear disapproval was voiced at the opening of the autumn meeting of the synod of the Saxony Church in Dresden on the decision by the GDR Foreign Ministry to refuse three permanently accredited journalists from the Federal Republic permission to report on the gathering. The president of the synod, Johannes Cieslak, said today that it was very much regretted that "press representatives for other states were not allowed to attend the meeting of our synod." In the past this has always been possible without difficulty. The presence of these press representatives had also provided a possibility "of explaining our work as Christians in the GDR to others."

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES AT JOINT FILM WEEK WITH FRG

Pehnert, FRG's Gaus Speak

LD171014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2140 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Dresden, 16 Oct (ADN)--An FRG film week was opened in Dresden on Thursday. On the basis of reciprocity it was agreed between the GDR and the FRG that film weeks should be held in each other's country in October. At the opening of the FRG film week, which will run till 23 October in Dresden, Frankfurt/Oder and Potsdam, speeches were made by Horst Pehnert, deputy minister of culture and head of the Main Administration for Films; and Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR.

The GDR's film week in the FRG takes place from 23-30 October in Saarbruecken, Duisburg and Bremen. During the film week recent films from the two states will be shown.

"It is the first event of its kind to be agreed upon by the two states, although films from the FRG have long had a fixed place in the cinema repertoire of our country," Horst Pehnert said in his address.

One FRG newspaper wrote yesterday that films from the GDR and the FRG which reached the public in the other state could be counted on the fingers of two hands. "This 10-finger reckoning applies only to the showing of GDR films in the cinemas of the Federal Republic of Germany. It does not apply to the GDR, where in the present range of films on offer from the Progress Film Company the Federal Republic of Germany is represented by 17 titles."

Horst Pehnert went on to say that the GDR regards the further normalization of relations with the FRG as possible if the principles normally applicable to relations between sovereign states are respected without reservation.

Officials Cancel Visits

LD171414 Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Dresden, 17 Oct (DPA)--Contrary to his original plan, GDR Deputy Culture Minister Horst Pehnert will not take part in the opening of the week of GDR films in the Federal Republic in Saarbruecken at the end of next week. Pehnert announced his decision in Dresden on Thursday evening. He told DPA that he would not go to Saarbruecken because Minister of State Guenter Huonker of the federal chancellor's office had cancelled his attendance at the opening of the first week of FRG films in the GDR. Huonker had refused to go to Dresden because of the increase in the compulsory currency exchange requirements for Western visitors.

In a speech at the opening of the Dresden film week Pehnert described the two film weeks as a "result of efforts for developing normal relations" between the two German states in the spirit of the basic treaty and the CSCE Final Act. Pehnert referred to Erich Honecker's speech in Gera at the beginning of the week, citing the passage in which Honecker said that regardless of all difficulties, new, positive results on the path of normalization of relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic are necessary as long as the principles customary for relations between sovereign states are respected. The two film weeks are "of importance especially in this respect," Pehnert said.

DPA Report on Gaus Reception

LD192338 Hamburg DPA in German 1516 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Potsdam (DPA)--Guenter Gaus, head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, has described the Federal Republic's film week now being held in the GDR as a success. At a reception which he gave today in the Hotel Cecileinhof in Potsdam, Gaus pointed to the present difficult situation. However, he said that the film week, which lasts until Thursday, showed that with the will on both sides to realize what was feasible there was much that had not changed and which remained possible. Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Michael Kohl and the chief of the department for relations with West Germany at the GDR Foreign Ministry, Karl Seidel, also attended the reception.

Horst Pehnert, deputy GDR minister for culture, described Gaus as the actual initiator of the film week, in which seven West German films are being shown in Potsdam, Dresden and Frankfurt/Oder and which will be followed by a GDR film week in the Federal Republic.

Pehnert said he was very glad that the series of performances in the GDR had turned out to be "as we had imagined it would be." This was also apparent with regard to the atmosphere, the importance of which ought not to be underestimated. From this standpoint it was possible to consider what could be done further. But the development of these cultural contacts was dependent on political relations. Pointing to the lack of a cultural agreement between the two German states, Pehnert said that culture could, however, pave the way for certain agreements.

BUDAPEST CITES PAP REPORT ON WEST'S 'INTERFERENCE'

LD190842 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The Polish authorities have called the attention of the diplomatic representations of several Western countries--among them the United States, the FRG and Great Britain--to the fact that the attempts at interference which are disturbing the calm of Poland and the atmosphere of European cooperation are impermissible, reports the Polish news agency. The past weeks have seen strengthening endeavors by the Western press and radio aimed at interfering in Polish internal affairs and fomenting new conflicts. These actions, PAP points out, are the cause of new stresses and are thus slowing down and hindering the process of renewal which has begun in Poland; further, they are contrary to the principles laid down in the Helsinki Final Act.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR SEND GREETINGS ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

AU162238 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Telegram from party-state leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar to their GDR counterparts on the GDR national day]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire Hungarian people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you and to the working people who are building socialism cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the 31st founding anniversary of the GDR.

It is with great appreciation that the Hungarian people watch the outstanding successes achieved by the GDR working people, under SED leadership, in building the developed socialist society. We highly value the significant contribution made by the GDR as a member of the socialist community of states in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security on our globe, as well as to the cause of socialism, national independence and social progress. It fills us with joy that, in harmony with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the many-sided cooperation between our parties and states is vigorously developing in all fields of life for the benefit of our peoples, of peace and of socialism.

On your country's national day we wish you and the GDR people further successes in building the developed socialist society as well as prosperity for your fatherland.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

GYENES LEADS DELEGATION TO GDR CONFERENCE ON IMPERIALISM

LD200354 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct (MTI)--Headed by Andreas Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, a Hungarian party delegation left for Berlin on Sunday to attend an international academic conference being organized there jointly by the German Socialist Unity Party and "Peace and Socialism" periodical. The conferees are to discuss the joint anti-imperialist struggle of the working class movement and national liberation movements.

TRADE MINISTER SAGHY SIGNS TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA

LD180707 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Budapest, 17 Oct (MTI)--Zoltan Szabo, MTI's correspondent in Vienna, reports:

Hungarian Minister of Domestic Trade Vilmos Saghy, president of the National Tourism Council, and Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade and industry, signed the tourist cooperation agreement of the two countries on Friday in Vienna.

Besides the significant traffic between the two countries, excellent cooperation has developed concerning tourism investments as well. Austria participates in the building of Hungarian tourism projects with credits of more than 10,000 million forints and construction capacity. Among other things, four new modern hotels are being built in Budapest from this credit.

The agreement signed on Friday contains measures for expanding mutual tourism relations, developing cooperation on third markets, mutually making the frontier crossing procedure even more easier, improving traffic possibilities and conditions. The agreement also covers tourism regional planning cooperation, environment and nature protection cooperation, exchange of informational and propaganda materials, journeys by journalists and advertisement specialists, exchange of experience by specialists, assisting the Hungarian and Austrian companies dealing with the building of establishments. The agreement also urges the mutual establishment of representations carrying on tourism propaganda, and has established a tourism joint commission for promoting the implementation of the agreement.

MSZMP'S ACZEL ATTENDS MTI ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD181408 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct (MTI)--On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Hungarian news agency, a centenary meeting was held in Budapest. The Presidium included Byorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy premier, Foreign Undersecretary Janos Nagy, and Undersecretary Zsolt Bajnok, president of the information office of the Council of Ministers. The meeting was attended by leading officials of Alliance, the association of European news agencies, and of the International Press and Telecommunications Council, as well as by representatives of 34 news, press and photo agencies.

Erno Lakatos, general director of MTI, emphasized that through its press publications and photo service MTI gave a realistic picture of the work of the Hungarian people following the path of socialist building.

On behalf of the government Gyorgy Aczel greeted the 100-year-old news agency whose staffs have in different historic periods, for long decades been making continued efforts to keep the Hungarian public permanently informed about events in the country and outside in the world. Especially in the past decades, he said, MTI has done much to widen the horizon of our people and to familiarize them with the facts of the changes in the world.

The deputy premier then explained that it was a requirement and fundamental human interest that the news items of the agency should be objective and reflect the events and statements reliably. This is the way mass communication can best promote understanding and greater trust between the peoples in the spirit of Helsinki, said Gyorgy Aczel in conclusion.

On behalf of the association of European news bureaus Carl Sandelin, general director of the Finnish news agency and vice president of Alliance, greeted the staffs of the Hungarian news agency celebrating its 100th anniversary.

PEACE PRESIDIUM, COMMITTEE MEET, DISCUSS SOFIA PARLIAMENT

LD181402 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct (MTI)--At a joint meeting on Friday the Presidium of the Hungarian Peace Council and the Hungarian National Preparatory Committee of the World Peace Parliament discussed the experiences of the recent People's World Parliament for Peace held in Sofia and the tasks concerning Hungary of the resolutions adopted in the Bulgarian capital.

The meeting was addressed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

One of the most important tasks of the Hungarian peace movement will be in the coming months to make known to large masses the stances of the world parliament and the subsequent World Peace Council session, stressed Bela Kovacs, general secretary of the HPC and secretary of the People's Front National Council. The countrywide preparatory meetings for the 7th congress of the People's Front movement provide a good opportunity for that.

The general secretary of the Hungarian peace movement called attention to the significance of the appeal the WPC Presidium issued at its Budapest session last May. Apparently the key slogan of the appeal "We shouldn't look for the things that separate us, much rather for those that connect us", has met with wide understanding and has come to determine the character of the international movement. In view of this the HPC will lay special weight on practical assertion of this basic principle. At bi- and multilateral meetings it will seek to strengthen ties with the movements of countries with differing social systems while paying due respect to their diverging views and stances.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 16 OCTOBER

LD172046 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest 17 Oct (MTI)--Under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party held a session on October 16, 1980. Apart from the CC members the meeting was attended by the president and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the department heads of the CC, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee, the secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the members of the Council of Ministers and by leading pressmen.

The Central Committee discussed and approved the following items:

1. A report on actual international questions read by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the CC.

2. The basic principles of improving industrial management, submitted by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

3. A report on the payment of party membership fees and new rules thereof, submitted by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC.

The Central Committee reviewed the international situation, and the foreign political activity of the party and state organs since the last meeting and established: The agents of detente and tension are still in coaction in world politics. The old tension-nests, and the new local armed conflicts continue to affect adversely the international situation. The armament race engineered by extreme imperialist forces and risking the peace of mankind goes on. At the same time the prodetente forces which seek to settle all disputed questions through political channels, via negotiations, are coming up strong. Dialogue between leading statesmen of the socialist and the Western countries has become vivid for the past months.

The countries of the socialist community have again made some constructive moves towards maintenance of the cooperation norms that have come to stay in international relations, adn towards strengthening mutual trust. Their fresh progressive initiatives stand in evidence that they do not seek military ascendency and are invariably interested in keeping up equal security at a lower level of armament.

The Central Committee endorses the highly important proposal of the Soviet Union that talks should commence without delay about intermediate-range missiles, including the advanced-base US nuclear weaponry. It endorses and supports the joint stance of the socialist countries which takes into account the NATO countries' stand too and which was submitted to the Vienna arms and troops cuts talks, as well as the Soviet Union's proposals tabled at the current UN General Assembly.

From the point of view of international detente and the future of peace, the Central Committee considers it indispensable that SALT II be ratified as soon as possible.

The Central Committee considers it a positive thing that it could come to highest level meetings of the leaders of the Soviet Union and France, and the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, respectively, that the Soviet and American foreign ministers resumed direct contacts and the preparative meetings of the Madrid conference took place.

The meeting in July of Janos Kadar and Leonid I. Brezhnev in the Crimea was an outstanding event of the dynamically developing and solidly founded Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. The parties reaffirmed the unity of the two parties and peoples, and the friendship relying on their identical historic mission.

The state administration bodies of the Hungarian People's Republic continued their wide and active international activity in the period since the last CC meeting. Their cooperation has strengthened with the socialist countries. The visit to Hungary of the Yugoslav premier, the trip to Mongolia of a Hungarian parliamentary delegation, and the Hungarian-Vietnamese foreign ministerial meeting have given an (?uplift) to bilateral relations. The official friendship visit of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, to four African countries, and the Hungarian visit of an Indian parliamentary delegation, of the Indonesian and Congolese foreign ministers, helped broaden contacts with the developing world.

The Central Committee reasserted that in compliance with the principle of peaceful coexistence, Hungary is invariably interested in maintenance and improvement of relations with countries of different social systems to ours.

The recent visit to Hungary of Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, undersecretary at the Vatican, provided an opportunity for useful exchanges on questions of European peace and security, and on the relations of Hungary and the Vatican.

The Hungarian workers watch with interest and a deep feeling of responsibility the developments in Poland. The HSWP and the Hungarian people sympathize with the Polish communists, and the fraternal Polish people, with the Polish People's Republic. The traditional historic relations and friendship of Hungary towards the Polish people has become richer and stronger on a socialist base in the past decades. As partner and ally, Hungary is interested in seeing the Polish People's Republic. We trust that under the guidance of the Polish United Workers Party, the Polish people will drive back the attacks of the enemies of the system and will find a socialist solution to the problems affecting the present and future of the country.

The unity of the various social classes, layers, political movements and ideological streams is of key importance in preserving world peace. This was demonstrated also at the Sofia meeting called "Peoples' World Parliament for Peace," and by the appeal adopted there.

The recent Moscow meeting of the General Council of the WFTU stressed that the workers' interests can be protected best amid detente and the worldwide prevalence of peaceful coexistence. A highly important meeting was held in Budapest with the participation of national and international youth and students delegations in representation of different political streams.

In order to establish lasting peace and security, it is indispensable to eliminate the firetraps of war, cease the armed conflicts and settle all disputed questions via negotiations and with due consideration of the interests of the affected peoples.

The Central Committee pointed out with concern that a new armed conflict has burst out in the Middle East, further aggravating the also otherwise precarious and dangers-laden situation in the region. The interest of the peoples of Iraq and Iran demands that the disputed questions be settled via negotiations.

The contacts of the HSWP with other parties have further improved lately. Useful exchanges were held with the president of the Finnish social-democratic party and with the representatives of other socialist and social democratic parties.

The Central Committee established that the existing structure of industrial management had served well socialist building work for a long time. However, the development of the central and enterprisal industry management is slower than national economic planning and economic regulation. Successful resolution of the economic tasks demands that all the main elements of management, national economic planning, economic regulation and the administrational framework be shaped to comply with the requirement of higher level work. Several measures were brought in recent years with the goal of improving the management of the Hungarian national economy. In continuation of these the CC contemplates further moves which make it possible for the government to take a greater share in the elaboration and control of implementation of the industrial policy, and for the companies to assume larger responsibility and independence in its implementation.

The tasks of central industry management:

--To elaborate and coordinate industrial policy concepts and proposals of development of a given industry and of production within that.

--To mark out and coordinate the main directions of technical development and industrial research, and to promote direct contacts between science and practice.

--To participate in shaping the national economic plans and the system of economic regulators.

--To deepen socialist integration between the CEMA countries, or in a broader sense, to promote international economic relations.

Simultaneously with the growth of enterprisal independence and the development of the central and internal management, workplace democracy must also be fortified.

The Central Committee supports reasonable reshuffling and streamlining in industrial management. It consents that the Council of Ministers should work out and introduce the necessary administrative measures.

On commission from the 12th congress, the CC reviewed the situation in the payment of party dues; and adopted a new system thereof. Accordingly new categories will be established to allow for more exact determination of the party dues in proportion to the member's average salary. Most of the party members will pay less on the strength of the new move.

Finally the CC approved the draft of those priority tasks which the CC and its executive organs should permanently and regularly observe in order to ensure compliance with the 12th congress resolutions.

TU COUNCIL SECRETARY GAL, LABOR MINISTER TRETHON INTERVIEWED

LD191222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Kata Kelemen interview with Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the National Trade Unions Council, and Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Kelemen] One of the forms which the cooperation and joint thinking of the government and the trade unions take is the holding of talks between them. This is something that has taken place regularly for the last 10 years. These discussions always concern the fundamental questions of the economy and of the standard of living. Irrespective of whether medium-term or short-term plans are concerned, the government and the trade unions always coordinate their ideas before the finalization of the plan. This is also true as regards the most recent discussions. The Council of Ministers has asked the National Trade Unions Council [SZOT] Presidium to form a position concerning the draft guidelines of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, extending to all questions of the economy and of the standard of living. It is a significant result of these talks that the government will take the SZOT recommendations into consieration in the remaining period of the plan's development and will endeavor to realize them as far as possibilities permit.

According to our information, the SZOT Presidium discussed the tasks in the sphere of social policy. Meanwhile, the present economic situation gives priority to increasing incomes of those who work harder or better. Laszlo Gal, what is your opinion on this question?

[Gal] This is a very exciting question as far as we are concerned. Indeed, the situation is that the SZOT and the government must give serious consideration to the question of what is necessary and what is to be done in the interest of increasing the performance of the economy. It is no accident that the position adopted by the SZOT Presidium and also the talks between the government and the SZOT leaders put the greatest emphasis on the contentual and, so to speak, guarantee questions of the preservation of real wages. The SZOT Presidium drew the attention of the leaders of the government to the need to devote particular attention to the workers and especially to the workers in the large enterprises in the course of further planning work. The necessary guarantees must be established in the course of planning so that the position of the workers will improve in line with their performance.

As regards the social policy questions, such as the preservation of the real value of low pensions and their improvement, as well as effecting some improvement in the position of families with three or more children, it is a joint endeavor and there are suitable guarantees that there will be scope for strengthening, and to some extent improving, the situation in this sphere. Going beyond this, there is scope for improvement also as regards pensions in general and the situation of those with one or two children. When resources become available we will endeavor to attain progress not only concerning the position of those with expressly low pensions but also as regards those with roughly average pensions, so that the real value of these pensions will not fall.

[Kelemen] The development of consumer prices, the extent of the price rises to be expected, was also discussed at this meeting. What is the position of the trade unions on this?

[Gal] Naturally, a rise in consumer prices is not something to be welcomed. However, we acknowledge the need for it and what we are stressing is that the rise in consumer prices should be balanced--on the basis of good performance--by increases in nominal wages, enabling us to maintain the standard of life policy which was pronounced at the 12th party congress. Consequently, we accept the planned extent of rise in consumer prices, consider that there should be careful checks in this respect, and at the same time find it necessary that nominal wages should be increased in line with performance. Thus, the growth in consumer prices is to be about 4.5-5 percent and consequently the increase in nominal wages can be planned to approximate 4.5-5 percent.

Objectively speaking, the situation can and will come about that there will be enterprises and collectives where the performance is not in proportion. As a result the increase in wages will fall behind the increase in prices. In the sphere of wages policy we do not and we cannot apply the principle that higher consumer prices should first be countervailed by higher nominal wages and performance should be added on top of this. This would not benefit either the people's economy, or the collectives and thus would not benefit the individual workers.

[Kelemen] In your opinion, comrade minister, what are the conditions necessary for attaining the social policy goals contained in the communique, particularly as regards the supplements to be paid to families with many children, the child care grant and the smallest pensions?

[Trethon] Social policy goals are just like other targets. Their realization requires certain conditions and resources. Thus, will alone is not enough. It must always have a close connection with conditions. Another important consideration is that the goals are never divorced from each other--we can safely say that they are logically connected with each other--and this also means that the realization of one goal must not hinder the realization of another. As regards the essence of the question: The rational, better utilization of the available factors of production, such as the labor force, the means of production, marketing possibilities, greater efficiency, and so forth will provide the basis for the realization of the social policy goals, that is, for the realization of those goals which were discussed. I consider that the better utilization of the factors of production requires a greater degree of social self-control. Besides our achievements, we must also see our shortcomings, not only in general but also in detail, and this applies to the collectives and individuals alike. This will make it possible for us to count on the resources and reserves at our disposal. In my opinion all this is necessary because our progress both as individuals and as a society greatly depends on our objectivity with ourselves.

Besides taking the financial possibilities into consideration, it is important, when discussing social policy goals, to determine the order of priorities. This will be carried out in the course of planning. I think it is obvious that it would not be possible for us to realize all the measures simultaneously. With careful evaluation of the social and economic considerations, we will plan this order of priorities and make our decisions in the course of finalizing the plan. The evaluation of social and economic considerations is a great responsibility for us. I think I am not boasting when I say that so far we have always kept our word.

[Kelemen] What is the meaning of the term, full and effective employment? We are speaking a great deal about this these days and many people ask whether this will involve any sacrifices.

[Trethon] It is difficult to give a brief answer to this question, but I will try. On the one hand, full and effective employment means that everyone who wants to work can work, not to mention that this is not only a right but also an obligation. On the other hand, effective employment means that everyone must work at the place where he can fulfill the most socially useful activity in line with his training and abilities. To realize this, it is necessary that there should be suitable conditions at the place of work, that the organization of the work processes should be at a high level, and that individual skills and abilities should be complimented by the utmost willingness to make the most of them. In my opinion work is not a sacrifice but the meaning of life. In many cases it is necessary for people to modify their careers, to bring their professional skills up to date, to carry out different tasks from those which they did before. This must not be regarded as a sacrifice but something that is natural. After all, life is a continuous change and adjusting to the changing circumstances requires a new approach and a new flexibility from all of us. In my opinion, the essence of the matter is that in the case of making career modifications, perhaps changing one's place of work, everyone should be clear about the goal. It is also of fundamental importance that everyone should be suitably interested personally in the realization of that goal.

WESTERN ENVOYS DRAW REBUKE ON MEDIA 'MEDDLING'

LD182126 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct (PAP)--Diplomatic representatives of a number of Western states, including the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Britain, have been summoned to the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be firmly told that the activities of some mass media, especially radio stations, as well as some political parties and trade union organizations in their countries amount to meddling in Polish internal affairs and are inadmissible. Such activities disturbed both internal peace in Poland and the atmosphere of constructive peaceful cooperation in Europe.

In this connection the POLISH PRESS AGENCY PAP published a commentary in which it said:

Various attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, coming from the Western media, especially radio stations, some political parties and trade union centres, have intensified during the recent weeks.

They are undertaken on a rather grand scale, and range from "good counsel from outside" and excessive "care for the good of Poles", right up to accusations, provocation, fanning quarrels and conflicts. These activities hinder the process of renewal started in Poland and increase various tensions which complicate the consolidation of forces and activities, necessary for improving the tough situation.

The mentioned attempts by some Western centres are contrary to the principles set down by the CSCE Final Act. They make for sowing distrust and are aimed at weakening Poland's bonds with her allies.

Activities of this sort and biased information are detrimental to the well-understood interest of Poland and the Polish nation. They are undertaken in order to increase distrust and further tension and to discredit Poland's international position.

The Polish authorities have consistently counteracted these attempts, which strike at Poland's general weal. Poland's standpoint and appraisals were frequently presented to foreign politicians, social activists and journalists.

WARSAW COURT GIVES REASONS FOR NONREGISTRATION OF SOLIDARITY

LD191340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] A short while ago PAP carried a report with a statement by Stanislaw Pawela, president of the Warsaw Voivodship Court. It contains the reasons for the nonregistration up to now of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union, which has its headquarters in Gdansk, despite the registration of twelve other unions. The court's reservations concern the wording of Solidarity's statutes. Some matters have been sorted out and a compromise settlement reached, while some of the court's comments have been rejected by the Solidarity founding committee. They concern questions of the conditions of activity of the union in the new [word indistinct] political system, proclamations of strikes, and election regulations within the union framework.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS DISCUSSION ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD180630 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct (PAP)--Key problems of an economic reform in Poland, the proposal of which have been prepared by a team of experts from the Polish Economic Society, were discussed at a meeting of PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau member, Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski with the authors of this document, outstanding Polish economists led by Prof Jozef Pajestka.

[In a shorter report on the meeting, Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2000 GMT on 17 October notes that the following also participated in the meeting: "Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Supreme Council of the Polish Economic Society; Henryk Kisiel, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; and Stanislaw Dembala, head of the Department of Trade and Finances of the party Central Committee."]

The basic problem which is the keynote of the presented proposals is the change in relations between the central authorities and enterprises and their crews as well and local authorities, said Prof Pajestka who is the PES chairman.

Above all, it is necessary to consolidate the role of central planning and management in the shaping of the strategy of socio-economic development, and to essentially extend the scope of self-reliance and responsibility of enterprises and local units of administration which would thus ensure the development of workers' and local authorities' genuine self-governing and other forms of activities. This is the only road towards increased effectiveness of management, the elimination of a gap between limited efficiency of economy and high social aspirations.

The document was prepared by ateam of some 100 PES scientists and practicians who summed up the results of work on an improvement of the system of planning and management carried out by the Polish Economic Society over recent years.

Stefan Olszowski thanked activists from the Polish Economic Society working on the document. He said that the PUWP Central Committee voiced its resolution to restructure the system of functioning of the economy at its 6th plenary meeting. This is necessary for economic, social and political reasons. The reform should concern all the most important problems of the socio-economic life. The prospects for development should be clearly outlined and the opportunities for action for the younger generation should be increased.

This should be a comprehensive reform and ought to embrace the basic units and the central planning level. In accordance with a resolution of the 6th PUWP Central Committee plenary meeting, we should complete it by the end of 1982. This requires all-round and intensive preparations.

In view of the fact that in the present situation it is necessary to quickly improve economic mechanisms, one should create the conditions for more independent operation of economic organizations already now. The room for manoeuvre by the workers' self-management should be expanded. This system of immediate improvements will be a short of a "small reform", which it will be possible to implement beginning from January 1, 1981. On the coming Wednesday, a draft of such a programme will be examined by the Commission for Economic Reform. These theses for the economic reform, to be discussed by the society, will be worked out in several weeks to come.

OFFICIALS EXAMINE ECONOMIC ISSUES, DIFFICULTIES

Kopec Interview

LD190156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2122 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Andrezej Bober television interview with Aleksander Kopec, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The state of our economy, without beating around the bush, is bad. What factors contribute to this assessment? I have in mind facts [words indistinct].

[Answer] At present our national economy is characterized by a falling rate of production in the second half of the year, as compared with 1979. This decline was felt in July and, to a great extent, in August, as well as in September. In brief, all the production losses that we have suffered during the third quarter of 1980 total nearly Z70 billion.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The distribution of these arrears varies from one department, branch or industry and enterprise to another. The biggest production arrears exist in the electrical engineering industry. For example, in the shipbuilding industry there are arrears exceeding Z5 billion [word indistinct] engineering industry, Z8.5 billion, including the loss of production of nearly 13,000 automobiles; in mining, over Z3.5 billion; and in the smelting industry, more than Z1 billion. The arrears also exist with regard to specific products. For example, in the first three-quarters of this year we have failed to reach the set level for the production of coal. Arrears in this area amount to over 4.5 million tons; in the case of lignite, the amount is over 3 million tons, and with copper, 19,000 tons. In the production of footwear, the arrears amount to 2.5 million pairs of shoes. In the production of tape recorders the arrears amount to 80,000. There are also arrears with regard to many everyday commodities.

[Question] These figures are high. Mr deputy premier, in the first 10 days of October has there been any change?

[Answer] Before coming to the first 10 days of October, I would like to mention other issues which are of great importance and concern the present situation of our economy. We are risking failure in the implementation of the housing construction program, amounting to 80,000-100,000 apartments. We have very poor results in agriculture--the potato harvest will be 15 million tons short of original expectations, and the sugar beet harvest will be nearly 3 million tons short of the original estimate. We have gathered fewer vegetables and less food than expected. Taking into account our overall agricultural harvest this year and comparing it with 1979 which, as is well known, was not a good year and in fact was a bad year, we will have a reduction of over 7.5 million food units, which means a decline of nearly 15 percent. This will affect the situation in livestock breeding, in procurement of agriculture produce and in the position of the market in 1981.

[Question] I asked you a question concerning the first 10 days of October.

[Answer] The first 10 days of October do not seem to offer much promise. The initial estimates indicate that the arrears in the output of production amount to Z7-8 billion.

[Question] All that you are saying must greatly affect the market, and the supply of goods to our shops?

[Answer] Naturally. Particularly alarming is the fact that in the month of September production was 7 percent lower than in the same period last year. At the same time we increased the wage fund by more than 15.5 percent. If in the near future we fail to establish control over the situation and alter the ratio between supply and demand, we will risk a deficit in the supply of goods to the market of some Z40 billion.

[Question] Why then is the government implementing decisions to increase the wage fund?

[Answer] We are under great pressure from various sections of the community--professional groups, regions and frequently even from individual industrial enterprises.

The original program for the adjustment of wages in our country was spread over a period of time so as to protect the interests of citizens and consumers. We intended to carry out that program between September of this year and June 1981. At present we are accelerating the implementation of this program and we would like to have all the professional groups covered by the program as of 1 November.

[Question] (?I am not an expert on economic affairs but it seems that as a result of such action) the Z40 billion deficit in supplies to the market will, consequently, be even greater.

[Answer] The government has adopted a whole range of decisions to counteract this kind of development in the market. We have announced and we are currently implementing a very drastic savings program in the national economy, particularly as regards [word indistinct] budget expenditures. We are limiting the investment program. We have decided on the supplementary import of consumer goods, food, and raw and other materials for industry. In this context I would like to refer to the import of 50,000 tons of meat [words indistinct].

[Question] I would like to ask you the following question: Has the present situation to which you refer been caused by the strikes [words indistinct] or were other issues involved here?

[Answer] The situation is as follows: For the past 2-3 years, our economy has been experiencing stagnation and regression. An example of this situation was last year when we were unable to achieve the planned national income and the planned rate of production. Not many branches of industry implemented their planned tasks last year. These difficulties continued this year [words indistinct] the decision was made in June to modify the plan. The strikes which took place in our country during July, August and the first half of September have complicated the difficult situation even further.

Today we must cope with many phenomena of disorganization of the national economy. In some enterprises we have an excess of raw materials, while in others there are no raw materials and many products are [words indistinct] we need many components for the production of many different goods, both those produced at home and from imports. If I add to this the fact that for the first three-quarters of this year, we failed to export goods worth nearly $1 billion, then we have the picture of our national economy.

[Question] I understand. So far, all of this has concerned complaints about (?the shortage. What are the plans to change all this)?

[Answer] Today the work of the government is based on the report by the chairman of the Council of Ministers at the beginning of September this year in the Sejm. This work is aimed mainly at balancing the market. Naturally, declarations alone will be insufficient. What we need are deeds. The various ministries and the Council of Ministers (?are now mobilizing the means). The main problem today is to balance the raw and other materials and to recognize [words indistinct] and to [words indistinct] which arose during this quarter. We have set up special government teams to cope with these matters and they are reviewing (?supplies) of all materials. We are working on a special operational plan for the fourth quarter [words indistinct] imports, and thus we want to safeguard as best as possible the market and our exports. I would like to add that in this sector many ministries are achieving very good results.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Naturally, but [words indistinct] the Council of Ministers has made a decision on industrial cooperation. This is a decision on (?systems).

They go out to meet many of the demands that had been put forward earlier, but which could not be introduced. We have made several decisions on accelerating the work of the shipbuilding industry, (?on schedules), on cooperative deliveries and on control in (?shipyard). We have worked out a special program of deliveries of raw and other materials for the coal industry, for the copper industry, and for many others.

All these are emergency measures, but we are aware of the fact that the complex solution of the problems connected with the functioning of the national economy will be undertaken within the framework of the economic reform. But the reform will be here in a year or two, and the (?difficulties) are here today.

The most important problem is that you, I and every citizen should realize how very serious our situation is and that we should all know how to organize the working front at every position [words indistinct].

Planning Commission Specialist

LD191652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Anna Andrzejewska interview with Dr Janusz Biernat, "main specialist" at the State Planning Commission, in the studio--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Sir, I would like above all to ask you about one thing: What is the interdependence between the Planning Commission and the government? That is, is the government obliged to respect the proposals which the commission submits to it? In what way is this binding, because we know from experience that....

[Answer--interrupting] Central planning certainly does not replace directing and managing the national economy. On the other hand, central planning is the basis for making central management decisions and concerns itself with the preparation of drafts for these central decisions.

[Question] In that case, what is the role of the Planning Commission? What was it and what is it now?

[Answer] The role of the Planning Commission is to prepare national socioeconomic plans as well as lor -term plans, 5-year plans and annual plans.

[Question] All right, but since the government does not (?set store by them) and we know that it didn't, because besides the Planning Commission, investments came in which, among other things, gradually led to what we have in Poland, [sentence as heard] In that case--excuse me, perhaps this won't be put elegantly--what is the point of the existence of a planning commission in our country?

[Answer] For the very reason that in the future these central management decisions will be made on the basis of national socioeconomic plans after all. Also, the content of the plans must be somewhat changed. This would lie in....

[Question--interrupting] Fundamental change, probably....

[Answer--interrupting] Yes, this would primarily depend on all kinds of information concerning the tasks in the sphere of achieving social goals written down in a perhaps more unambiguous and more binding way in the first place. There is no doubt that all draft decisions concerning the development of material production and services must be linked with the scope (?prescribed) as regards the implementation of social goals.

[Question] I will interrupt you here: Is it true that one plan is received by the government and another is presented later to deputies?

[Answer] The government gets the expanded plan and, therefore, all the information. On the other hand, up to now the Sejm has been getting a certain kind of synthesis of the plan, which was drawn up....

[Question--interrupting] Why are deputies not informed about the full plan?

[Answer] Basically because it is doubtful whether the Sejm should approve annual plans, because in principle the Sejm should approve the 5-year plan and the regulation of the national economy should be carried out with the aid of annual plans.

[Question] All right, but is it true that in Poland the annual plan has nothing in common with the 5-year plan, that they are two completely different matters. All sorts of different amendments are made to this side or that. In any case, what is the interdependence between the annual plan and the 5-year plan?

[Answer] Well, I want to say clearly that the links between the 5-year plan, annual plan and long-term plan have been very weak up to now. They result primarily from the current system of managing and directing the national economy, and, of course, also from the system of central planning.

[Question] How many people are employed by the Planning Commission--full-time?

[Answer] The Planning Commission employs about 1,600 people, (?counting) of course collaborating institutes like the Institute of Planning, the Government Information Center and of course also a technical backup.

[Question] It seems that 1,600 people in one planning commission, with such results, is [word indistinct]. How many of these people are economists, or pass for economists?

[Answer] The overwhelming majority of the essential employees of the Planning Commission are trained economists.

[Question] Were they pleased at everything that was happening there; did nobody give a warning [word indistinct]?

[Answer] Of course not. Many, many employees of the Planning Commission criticized the system of planning which existed in the past....

[Question--interrupting] Are you sure that [words indistinct]?

[Answer] No, I am not sure, but in any case the majority of them work. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] Sir, what is the planning commission doing at the moment? What is it working on?

[Answer] At the moment three plans are in preparation. First, there is the annual plan, that is, the plan for 1981. This plan will above all have the aim of creating the foundations for managing the national economy in the current situation; therefore, in the situation with which we are dealing there is very great involvement of investment assets and at the same time a lack of assets to complete those investments.

On the other hand, the vital necessity to increase production for the market [word indistinct] simply the supply of [word indistinct] to the market with the obligations undertaken. There is one other problem: We are still facing the problem of curtailing imports, taking into consideration the country's payments situation, but also taking into consideration that a considerable amount of imports are supply imports which determine the implementation of production, both in agriculture and of course in industry. The curtailment of those imports would simply cause a drop in production.

[Question] Good. Before you started to draw up the plan for next year, did you draw up a report on the situation of the nation? This is probably a condition for knowing what we do or do not lack because what (?we see to various degrees) is a general statement that the country's situation is difficult.

[Answer] One could answer the question as follows: Of course the Planning Commission balances the national economy in the most important sections; that is, primarily in the sphere of production, employment and wages, foreign trade, basic assets and materials. Reading and using those balances, one can see perfectly what the state of the national economy is regarding particular aspects of balancing the economy.

[Question] But nobody asked for this sort of report from you.

[Answer] Well, in any case information concerning the state of the economy is passed on to the government and the Politburo....

[Question--interrupting] Overall economic information?

[Answer] Overall economic information.

[Question] Beginning with the coastal region and ending in the south?

[Answer] Of course, of course.

[Question] One last question. Does the Planning Commission already know by how much the national income will be down next year and how this will compare with 1979?

[Answer] At present it is difficult to assess that precisely because the basic problem is how we will be able to supply the national economy with raw and other materials, for example, coal. We know that in the mining industry working time will decrease because the miners are at the moment observing free Saturdays and Sundays which over a year will cut working time by 16-18 percent. Whether this will cause a simultaneous drop in the supply of coal to the country proportional to the decrease in working time, is difficult to estimate today. In any case, one thing is certain: In a number of sectors of our economy there is already an acute lack of fuels and energy which have a fundamental effect, of course, on the prospects of national (?production). It will undoubtedly be lower than in 1979 perhaps by a few percent and, taking into consideration that 1979 was a very unfavorable year because of the hard winter, this is not optimistic information for our economy.

GORZOW PLANT WORKERS BEGIN WEEKEND 'WARNING STRIKE'

LD171750 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Zygmunt Cisielski, deputy minister of chemical industry, arrived in Gorzow to continue talks on behalf of the government with the Stilon work force on implementation of the Gdansk agreements. The talks, which lasted many hours, ended after midnight. The main issue in the talks concerned pay.

At this point it is necessary to refer back to the resolution of the workers' self-government conference at Stilon on 28 August this year. This resolution lays down the principles for the pay rise for the work force and also the amount of the increase within the limits of Z200-500. Minister Cisielski in the course of the talks put forward the view that the matter in this way had been settled excellently in the spirit of the Gdansk agreement. The opposite view was taken by work force representatives, who recalled that the Gdansk agreement was signed 2 days later and that it regulated pay raise issues differently. They also expressed a vote of no confidence in the plant's management.

Minister Cisielski did not change his opinion, and the talks were inconclusive. The Silon work force decided to begin a warning strike, which will be exclusively in the nature of a manifestation. It began this afternoon and will end, according to the announcement, on Monday afternoon.

However, we have been informed that this is not a question of a work stoppage, but of support for the demands of the work force by hanging slogan banners and wearing armbands. So the Stilon work force is working in all departments and at the same time has proclaimed a strike.

BRANCH TRADE UNION CHAIRMEN MEET 17 OCT

LD172230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Another meeting of the chairmen of main boards of branch trade unions took place today in Warsaw. The current situation in the trade union movement was discussed. Opinions were also exchanged about the course to date of the national congresses of delegates and the implementation by the government of the agreed demands of work forces and the concluded agreements. The meeting decided to present for discussion by the interested parties the program and organizational assumptions of interunion cooperation as soon as possible.

UNIONS, WORKERS CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS OF INDEPENDENT STATUS

Media Employees

LD171516 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct (PAP)--The Main Board of the Book, Press, Radio and Television Employees' Trade Union held a plenary meeting here yesterday to discuss preparations for the national congress of the union scheduled for October 27 to October 28.

The discussion focused on the draft of a new statute which defines the union as an autonomous and self-governed organization defending the social and material interests of the employees. Proposals called for giving the union a federative organisational structure.

According to the draft statute, the union is an independent, self-governed organization, adhering to the Polish Constitution, defends the social and material interests of the employees, comes out for social ownership of means of production which constitutes the basis of Poland's socialist system, recognizes the leading role of the PUWP in the state.

The draft statute, which will receive its final shape at the congress, strengthens the principles of self-government of the union's factory and office councils and gives considerable autonomy to particular communities, said vice-chairman of the union's main board Marian Anusiewicz in his interview for PAP.

The union's community councils will decide on collective contracts of their professional groups, propose how to use the allocated money, coordinate the work of the factory and office councils.

As a most urgent task we consider acceleration of the legislative works concerning the freedom of speech and freedom of publications as well as the law on state and official secrets. Drafts of these laws should be consulted with our union. Urgently needed is also a concept of unity of the trade union movement, based on the principle of equity and voluntary affiliation. Our union is ready to participate in the formation of a coordinating organ for the entire trade union in this country.

Gdansk Journalists

LD171428 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Gdansk journalists have elected delegates to the extraordinary congress of the Polish Journalists Union. The lively debate at the election meeting pertained to general problems connected with the work of mass media in Poland. Recently there was some improvement in this respect but there is still a long way to go before the demands submitted by journalists are implemented and the needs of the community are satisfied. The meeting assessed critically the excessively high degree of restrictions on information and interference on the part of the consorship. The meeting put forward the demand for the earliest possible registration of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union.

GDANSK SHIPYARD DIRECTOR ON COOPERATION WITH SOLIDARITY

LD172111 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] About 90 percent of the work force of the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard have declared themselves in favor of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union. How do these trade unions influence the atmosphere, the life of the whole enterprise? At the microphone is Klement (Mies), director of the shipyard:

[Begin recording] [(Mies)] [Words indistinct] when the agreement was signed between the founding committee and the management of the yard. I am of the opinion that cooperation is necessary with the work force and there must be coparticipation by the work force in the management of the yard. I have noted many positive elements in the new trade unions, and because they make up the majority of the work force, I consider this cooperation as of the top tasks in the yard. I think that cooperation is shaping up well.

At present we are working on demands which are to improve the working and functioning of the yard. We are also (?working on improving) current production. I would like to underline that during September we have implemented our plan 100 percent. We achieved good results for the first 12 days of October and we are ahead of the plan [words indistinct].

Activists of the trade unions are undertaking steps to improve the atmosphere and discipline at work, and this is noticeable. I have many examples of the positive influence of trade union activists on the atmosphere at work and on the production processes.

[Reporter] Have you reached the prestrike level of production?

[(Mies)] I think so. We are working normally in an atmosphere of greater discipline and cooperation between the various production departments and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY, HEALTH MINISTRY REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN GDANSK

LD190948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] There has been a meeting in Gdansk between the ministerial commission of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and representatives of Solidarity. Health service demands were examined.

WROCLAW COMMISSION EXAMINES WORKERS DEMANDS

LD200930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Wherever possible the demands pertaining to social, economic and production problems submitted by the work forces in work establishments and institutions throughout the country are being implemented on the spot. In many enterprises the number of issues to be settled amounts to hundreds and even several thousand.

A special commission has been set up to deal with the demands put forward by the 6,000-strong work force of the municipal transportation enterprise in Wroclaw. The commission consists of representatives of the management and the work force. It evaluates and controls the punctuality and manner of implementation of more than 250 demands submitted in August and September of this year. Some problems which cannot be resolved straight away have been passed on to ministries, amalgamations and voivodship authorities. It is worth stressing that many demands can be resolved on the spot. The progress made by the commission is also being watched by the factory committee of the independent and self-governing trade unions.

SILESIAN MINERS MEET WITH MINING MINISTER

LD182108 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct (PAP)--A meeting of the inter-factory workers' commission--the founding committee of the independent, self-governing trade unions Solidarnosc was held in Jastrzebie, upper Silesia, with the participation of representatives of the government. The meeting was attended by delegations of workers committees from over 200 enterprises, chiefly mines.

Mining minister Mieczyslaw Glanowski, who heads the mixed commission appointed by the premier, presented a report on the to-date effects of the commission's work to meet the miners' postulates.

The participants in the meeting discussed also the shape of the trade union movement. The presidium of the inter-factory workers' commission said in their paper that in their opinion the Solidarnosc unions as a social organization do not strive to become a political power and have no political ambitions, but want to see to it that the decisions taken by the authorities be always in line with the strivings of the working people.

Many problems preoccupying the crews of mines and other enterprises were tackled in the discussion, among them working conditions, organization of labor, health protection, development of workers' self-government and improvement of inter-human relations. Most of the speeches revealed genuine care for the good of the country and the creation of conditions for honest, efficient work.

Many of the over 5,000 postulates and motions put forward by miners early in September are implemented at factory level. The commission working by a fixed detailed schedule strives to consistently meet all the obligations contained in the Jastrzebie agreement of September 3, 1980.

It has been settled already that pay (?raises) in mining will be granted earlier than previously fixed and workers of all basic branches of the mining industry will receive them starting from October 1.

A number of more complex problems are being examined by teams of experts who will present to the commission their analyses and proposed solutions in near future.

In accordance with the miners' wish, all the four-shift mines have returned to the traditional three-shift system.

At today's meeting delegates put forward 31 motions concerning the further work of the mixed commission and issues of importance on the national scale. They stressed the weight of obligations the government's representatives took upon themselves and expressed hope that they will be implemented at a fixed time.

GDANSK UNION RECOMMENDS SCIENCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

LD192240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union active in higher schools, branches of the Polish Academy of Sciences and departmental institutions took place in Gdansk today. They discussed demands pertaining to self-government and pay. The meeting recommended the setting up of a coordinating committee of science within the framework of the Solidarity union.

MARITIME JOURNALISTS SEND OPEN LETTER TO PINKOWSKI

LD181517 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the club of maritime journalists took place in Gdansk in the presence of deputies who are members of Sejm's Maritime Economy and Shipping Commission. As a result of the debate pertaining to key problems of the new maritime economy, an open letter has been sent to Premier J. Pinkowski which supports the demands of the crews of maritime enterprises as regards the development of ports and renewal of the passenger and fishing fleets, modernization of production and repair of shipyards, and the setting modernization of production and repair of shipyards, and the setting up of a ministry of maritime economy.

In a separate resolution the session protested against the planned sale abroad of the training ship Bogoria and the liquidation of the brotherhood dealing with the promotion of maritime science and training of young sailors.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE SESSIONS CONTINUE

Warsaw, Ostroleka Meetings

LD191027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The most important tasks of voivodship party organizations emerging from the resolutions of the PZPR Central Committee's sixth plenum were the topic of plenary sessions held 18 October by the Warsaw committee and the voivodship party committee in Ostroleka.

At the plenum of the Warsaw committee, which was chaired by Alojzy Karkoszka, a plan of action was discussed based on the proposals recently put forward by party, social, youth and union organizations. It was stressed that a genuine renewal of the trade union movement is a guarantee of respect for the interests of working people.

At the plenum of the voivodship party committee in Ostroleka, which was attended by director of the Cadre Department of the PZPR Central Committee Kazimierz Rokoszewski, much attention was given to the economic situation, particularly to increasing production destined for market supplies and for export.

Discussions in Leszno

LD172102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The appraisal of the progress of party work in Leszno Voivodship ad the definition of the tasks facing the voivodship party organization after the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum were today the subjects of plenary discussions of the Leszno Voivodship PZPR Committee. Taking part in the debates was Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the Central Committee.

During the debates the sociopolitical and economic situation of the region was examined. It was stressed that the state of the economy of the voivodship is unsatisfactory in various sectors. This year's harvest will not be a good one and there has been a drop in the production of crops and of animals.

During the discussion there was also talk about the need for greater initiative on the part of the self-governing organizations.

GDANSK TRADE UNION OFFICIAL GIVES VIEWS ON CRZZ, SOLIDARITY

AU171551 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Darko Ribnikar report]

[Text] Gdansk, Oct--The Polish Central Council of Trade Union [CRZZ] until recently had about 11 million members. In practice, every Pole when given a job accepted his membership in the trade union organization. Now, when the new, independent "Solidarity trade unions" embrace--according to their leaders--8 million workers, and other independent trade unions outside Solidarity are being set up in factories all over the country, it is not hard to conclude that the official CRZZ is facing difficult trials.

Poland in fact faces a breakup in the trade union movement. Wishing to check the accuracy of this thesis, we went for an interview to the voivodship council of the CRZZ in Gdansk. We talked with Czeslaw Rzegorzewski, deputy chairman of the voivodship council.

Where the Roots of Misunderstanding Are

He accepted our thesis as the basic reason for our interview and immediately tried to explain the roots of the misunderstanding between the workers and the trade unions.

"In the seventies, the government decided on rapid economic development. We bought many foreign licenses, and work and only work was required of workers. I want to say that the development of the economy was not accompanied by greater care for the people. The individual was forgotten, but his rights were constantly talked about. In addition, people were also annoyed because a different system of evaluation of work performed was introduced. One received different pay for the same work. The market was poorly supplied with provisions, the spiritual values of the working man were not ennobled...in brief, there was no unity between words and deeds. This distanced the government from the workers and created great dissatisfaction within the workers class."

"What did the trade unions do?"

"Pressure was exerted on us to help implementation of the economic policy, and we were constantly telling the workers that the most important thing is to work as much and as well as possible.

"When the plan targets in the factories were fulfilled, the director and the administrations received praise, but when they were not, the trade union was among the main culprits. Workers would ask us to struggle for an increase in their pay; we conveyed their requests to the government; but the government in turn asked us to explain to the workers that wages could not be increased because of objectives difficulties. And who was blamed by the workers? We in the trade unions, of course."

Rzegorzewski did not seem to anticipate our questions. Slowly, without hiding his worry, he presented, one by one, cases that led to the separation of workers from their trade union organization.

"Through their factory trade union organizations, workers requested from us, the voivodship leadership, that more buses and streetcars be provided for them to come to work, they wished that the number of years one has to wait for an apartment be reduced. They asked that health protection be improved in the factories. And we conveyed their requests to the appropriate minister in Warsaw or to our voivode in Gdansk. The minister sometimes did not even answer. The voivode would explain that there are not enough buses, that cement for quicker construction of housing is short, that it is difficult to find doctors... he requested that we should explain it to the workers. And of course the workers would blame us for being servants of the voivodship administration, it was our fault again. For years the trade unions have been struggling persistently for all employees to get free Saturdays, first one and then two and three a month. What was the use. People would learn only on Friday that they have a free Saturday the next day, if the director concluded that the plan was fulfilled."

"What did the trade union leadership in factories do in such situations?"

"In many factories, especially the big ones, the people appointed trade union leaders frequently also got higher pay and therefore they would draw closer to the administration and the director. In some instances, unfortunately, the director had the trade union chairman in his pocket, for he could increase his pay when necessary. Oh, well if we could pay our people in factories...but believe me, one half of the membership fees remained with the factory council and the rest of the funds went to the main and the professional councils and the Central Council. A large part of the funds indirectly returned to the factories through various forms of grants for social and similar actions."

"We have done a lot, too..."

"Can one accuse the trade unions of being without a fighting spirit or even sluggish?"

"Yes, we lacked fighting spirit, we should have demanded more aggressively that the workers' requests be met. In addition, we did not work collectively, according to the statute. Even in the Central Council some people individually talked with the government, but did so on behalf of the trade unions."

"You are very critical and self-critical."

"Yes, but in no case do we agree with those who say that the trade unions did nothing. We have done a lot, too. For instance, the trade unions in Poland take care of every man from cradle to grave, literally. The parents of each newly born infant obtain trade union assistance. The trade unions protected the workers when threatened by dismissals, offered them assistance in money when necessary, helped the pensioners...when a trade union member dies, his family also obtains assistance in money. Even now, at this time, the most important thing for us is again to ensure normal work for trade union organizations infactories. For, workers should be provided with coal through the trade unions this month. Winter supplies should also be prepared for them: potatoes, onions..."
"Solidarity does not bother with such work, they think they have more pressing things to do."

"Is there a possibility of cooperation with solidarity?"

"We have tried. Twice we telephoned them, but they said that they were not interested. They did not even turn up for an agreed meeting."

Rzegorzewski said that in the first days of the workers revolt the antisocialist elements tried to set the entire movement against socialism. He said that dissidents from throughout the country came to Gdansk. That could be felt in the speeches of some leaders of the new trade unions and in slogans. However, a few days later when the party intervened, workers understood what was happening and the antisocialist slogans disappeared.

"The new trade unions should have rejected the opposition slogans, and they are doing it in most factories. However, I cannot say the same about the Solidarity leaders. In their leadership there also are well-known dissidents. In the proposed statute they do not accept the party's leading role. Our workers are mature. Now it is important that the leading posts in these trade unions are taken by men who will really do something for the working people and--primarily--who will influence the start of a normal process of production."

"What will happen when Solidarity registers itself?"

"That will be a difficult situation. In some enterprises there will be only new trade unions, in others both new and old trade unions. I personally believe that within half a year the two trade unions will link up. Such a dual existence is untenable. The most important thing for us in the CRZZ is that in the coming period we radically reorganize ourselves, after reexamining our past work. I believe that the importance of the trade union organs at the center and in the voivodship must be reduced and that work of the professional and regional trade unions be strengthened. How it will come out in practice is difficult to say."

POLITYKA QUOTES FINANCE MINISTER ON EXTERNAL DEBT

LD182143 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct (PAP)--The POLITYKA weekly printed a statement by Poland's Minister of Finance Marian Krzak, who said that the Polish debt abroad in convertible currencies amounts to 21 thousand million dollars.

Minister Krzak said that there was nothing against Poland continuing to take foreign credits. This would prevent the lowering of the to-date level of imports, which would be detrimental to the economy.

This theory, together with the statement that the debt can not increase, simply provides for temporary application of what Western bankers call the "roll over" technique. This means that the debt level is maintained for a period of 2-3 years, or increased to a much lesser degree, and a part of the growth of exports to the West will be channeled for increasing imports from these countries.

Over 90 percent of Poland's exports is carried out in conditions of cash sale. Till now, this allowed the Commercial Bank to pay off its obligations on time and to maintain a favorable opinion on the credit market. All disturbances in exports to the West exert a very negative influence on the entire economic policy, as all export delays equal a weakening of our credibility. This must be avoided in the interest of the country.

It is not in the interest of maintaining a high industrial production level and living standard to rapidly decrease the present debt level.

"I think", said Minister Krzak, "that we will have to live with our debt for many years, relatively decreasing its weight. This will be possible if we introduce tough economic regulations, according to which prices would reflect value, wages and incomes would be paid for socially-recognized and accepted production and investments would be undertaken when they are certain to be paid off. Then, I think, our economic potential--which is not small--will allow for a higher living standard and smaller social tension and--in time--for getting rid of the debt".

PAY INCREASES FOR LOW INCOME WORKERS REPORTED

LD172129 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct (PAP)--The lowest wage in a number of economic branches in Poland was recently raised by 400 zlotys to reach 2,400. This came a couple of months ahead of schedule as a result of the decision to speed up the inplementation of the arrangements originally fixed for January 1, 1981, and to carry them through alongside the other pay rises negotiated in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

The latest lowest-wage rise affects a group of several hundred thousand employees in Poland, but its chain effect will be a wage raise in the much larger group of other low earners.

The lowest disability and old age pensions are expected to go up of January 1, 1981. The lowest old age pension is going to reach 2,100 zlotys.

POLITBURO, ZSL DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL POLICY

LD192236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The Politburo of the party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] state in draft guidelines for agricultural policy, agriculture and food economuc published today that the improvement in the supply of foodstuffs to the population is an issue of utmost importance for the national economy at present.

There are two characteristic phenomena occuring in this field: serious shortcomings in supplies to the food market, aggravated by bad crops, and an ever growing demand for these goods caused by increased wages. More than half of the personal incomes of the population is spent on the purchase of foodstuffs and processed agricultural produce along with half of the present increase in incomes.

The document states that one of the main ways of resolving the present market difficulties is an intensive development of agricultural production, since Polish agriculture is able to nourish the population and, in future, also produce surplus food for export.

Critically assessing the implementation so far of the tasks of agricultural policy, the leaderships of the PZPR and the ZSL stress that individual farms connected with the planned economy are the mainstay of Polish agriculture, that land should be handed over to those farms which are able to utilize it most efficiently, that those guilty of transgressing the regulations on protection of agricultural land should be prosecuted--about 50,000 hectares of agricultural land are wasted each year--that the production potential of the industry producing for agriculture ought to be considerably increased and that the potential of the processing industry ought to be adapted to the level of agricultural production.

In the years 1981-85 the conditions for speeding up the technical reconstruction of agriculture must be created.

Agricultural production must be profitable. The prices of milk purchase will be increased as of 1 December, and of other basic agricultural produce in the first quarter of next year.

Agricultural policy will support all sectors thus favoring socialist transformations in the countryside as well as all forms of workers, cooperative and rural self-government, whereas the agricultural circles will be treated as a form of trade union of individual farmers.

In their document, the PZPR and the ZSL also pay much attention to the problems of agricultural education and education in the countryside, for the development of culture and living conditions of rural youth.

PAX SOCIETY SPOKESMAN SUPPORTS SOCIALISM

LD182146 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct (PAP)--Today's SLOWO POWSZECHNE printed stenograms of a speech delivered by the chairman of the Pax Society, Ryszard Reiff, during this Catholic organization's board sessions on September 14 and 15. Ryszard Reiff outlined the general line of Pax's activity, and said, among other things:

"Our political activity is not only limited to activity for the strike committee We also work for the state's benefit. We are for free trade unions, but not for a fourth republic. If someone wants to overthrow the existing system today's third, socialist republic, we are the first force which says: No.

"Today, reason of state means avoiding confrontation between the power represented by the authorities and those who do not want to keep on proving the need for reform and the errors committed. The agreement between them must be consciously protected by the unconditional realization of its political part, determining the Polish reason of state. The fight for the new trade unions' political orientation is a task which will determine our common fate.

"If multiple-outlook socialism will be realized in Poland", Reiff continued, "it could become an example for the future, a universal model, whose attractiveness will reach out beyond Poland and the socialist bloc.

"I am deeply convinced", wound up Ryszard Reiff, "about the irreversibility of the further transformations in socialism--through a multitude of outlooks--into a system which will be better than any other system in guaranteeing people conditions for spiritual and material development".

NEW CHIEF EDITOR FOR ZYCIE WARSZAWY NAMED

AU171252 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The chief editor of ZYCIE WARSZAWY was replaced on 14 October. Jerzy Wojcik, former head of the Office of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of its weekly, has been appointed the new chief editor.

Former chief editor Bohdan Rolinski will now work for TRYBUNA LUDU.

The change of posts took place in the presence of Jozef Klasa, head of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio and Television Department.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT DENMARK 10-13 NOVEMBER

AU181402 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Oct (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu will pay a state visit to Denmark over November 10-13, 1980 at the invitation of Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henrik.

DANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST, HOLD TALKS

AU182045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Oct (AGERPRES)--Answering an invitation of the Grand National Assembly, a delegation of the Danish Folketing, headed by B.K.B. Andersen, president of the Folketing, arrived in Bucharest, on October 18.

The members of the delegation are Knud Engaard, first vice-president of the Parliament, Ebba Strange, vice-president of the Parliament, Keld Andersen and Ole Vig Jensen, deputies, Helge Hjordal, secretary general of the Parliament.

The Danish parliamentarians were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by other officials.

The same day the chairman of the Grand National Assembly and other GNA deputies had an interview with the delegation of the Danish Folketing.

On the occasion of the sides have expressed their special satisfaction at the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu are to pay soon to Denmark, a visit that will contribute to taking to higher stages of development and diversification the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Denmark.

Then the sides exchanged information regarding the activity of the parliaments of the two countries, stressing in this context the important role and contribution parliaments and parliamentarians can make to expanding and deepening the Romanian-Danish relations on multiple planes, to the interest of both peoples and countries, of international collaboration and understanding. The same day in the afternoon the GNA chairman gave a dinner in honour of the Danish parliamentarians. The same day the Danish parliamentary delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes for the struggle for the freedom of the people and homeland, for socialism.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV 18-19 OCT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU181700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, began in the Timis mountain resort this afternoon. The talks are being attended for the Romanian side by Comrade Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Birlea, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Cabinet of the party secretary general and president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, member of the party Central Committee and counselor to the party secretary general and president of the republic; and Petre Duminica, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Sofia.

For the Bulgarian side, the talks are being attended by Comrades Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the joint government commission; Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Niko Yakhiel, BCP Central Committee member and counselor to the president [as heard]; and Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest.

The talks take place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding that characterizes relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

More on Talks

AU182101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 18 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 18 afternoon, official talks took place in the Timis mountain resort between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During their talks, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at the fresh Romanian-Bulgarian summit meeting and the confidence that it would contribute to the still stronger development of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

In turn, Todor Zhivkov thanked warmly for the invitation to visit Romania, expressing his confidence that the understanding to be reached on the occasion would account for a fresh contribution to the diversification and deepening of the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and multilateral collaboration.

During the talk, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov informed each other about the activity unfolded in the two countries in the socialist construction, pointing to the successes scored in the fulfillment of the 1976-1980 five-year plans in Romania and Bulgaria, as well as about the passage to the carrying through in the best of conditions of the next economic plans for 1981-1985.

The two party and state leaders heard an account presented by the chairmen for Romania and Bulgaria of the joint commission on the way of translation into life of the decisions made and understandings reached during the previous summit Romanian-Bulgarian meetings, appreciating with satisfaction that the relations between the two parties and countries scored fresh progress in all domains of activity--political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural.

Both parties considered that broad possibilities still existed for the intensification and diversification of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation, especially in the basic branches of the two countries' economies which become ever stronger, such as machine-building, chemistry, scientific research, agriculture. In this context, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov examined new domains and better forms of collaboration between the two countries.

They expressed the confidence that the continuous deepening of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples served the interests of socialist construction, of progress and prosperity of the two peoples, the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

During the interview the two party and state leaders examined some topical problems of the international life, reasserting the resolve of Romania and Bulgaria to take further action for improving the political climate in the world, for resuming and furthering the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, for finding political, negotiated solutions to all the interstate conflicts, to all the litigious problems in various zones of the world, to the interest of peace, progress and independence in general.

Looking into the situation in Europe the two party and state leaders have highlighted the need for efforts to be intensified for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting that should conclude in positive results on the line of implementing the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act in point of security and cooperation on our continent, and that should establish the convening of a European conference on disarmament and military disengagement on the continent.

In union the sides highlighted the resolve of Romania and Bulgaria to take further action for developing relations with all the Balkan states, for turning this area into a zone on peace, collaboration, understandings and good neighbourliness.

They have also reasserted the will of Romania and Bulgaria to strengthen collaboration and solidarity with the socialist countries with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for materializing the ideals of liberty, peace, independence and progress shared by all the peoples.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov met again on Saturday night, in the Timis resort, at a dinner that passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Giurgiu Visit

AU181406 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Summary] "At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in our country today on a friendly visit. The two party-state leaders met in Giurgiu where Comrade Todor Zhivkov was warmly welcomed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu."

Thousands of Giurgiu residents enthusiastically greeted the two party-state leaders "thus expressing their satisfaction with this new meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov designed to give new impetus to the positive relations between our parties and peoples, between the two socialist neighboring and friendly countries."

Immediately after the arrival ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov began a visit to the heavy equipment and machine-building enterprise which is the result of Romanian-Bulgarian economic cooperation.

At this Giurgiu enterprise--another such unit is located in Ruse--the two party-state leaders visited several important production sections to examine how the joint targets established at summit level are being implemented. Comrades Ceausescu and Zhivkov then visited a chemical combine which is on the point of being put into operation.

"After visits to industrial units in Giurgiu, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov left the city for the residence reserved for them during this new Romanian-Bulgarian summit meeting."

Departure 19 Oct

AU191925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct (AGERPRES)--The visit of friendship Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, paid to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, concluded on Sunday, October 19.

The departure ceremony took place at the Otopeni Airport.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov arrived at the airport together.

Todor Zhivkov bade Ilie Verdet, the other Romanian officials present at the airport farewell.

At the foot of the airplane steps, the two party and state leaders embraced each other and warmly shook hands.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S.-ROMANIAN CULTURAL FOUNDATION CHAIRMAN

AU171937 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu this afternoon received Barbu Niculescu, chairman of the U.S.-Romanian Cultural FOundation, who is visiting our country. The guest expressed sincere thanks for the honor of being received by the head of the Romanian state and for the opportunity of visiting Romania once again and to become acquainted with the achievements recorded by the Romanian people in the fatherland's socioeconomic development.

During the ensuring talk, the two sides expressed their desire to continue to develop--within the multifaceted cooperation between Romania and the United States--cultural exchanges which play an important role in better understanding the cultural values of the Romanian people and the American people. The two sides also stressed the fact that the intensification of Romanian-U.S. cultural cooperation serves rapprochement between the two peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS REPORTED

Duma, Parkinson Talks

AU181404 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Oct (AGERPRES)--Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met Cecil Parkinson, minister of state, the Department of Trade of Great Britain, with whom he discussed aspects of the development of the Romanian-British relations particularly in the fields of economic cooperation and commercial exchanges.

Niculescu, Amery Talks

AU181403 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0903 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Oct (AGERPRES)--Aspects of the Romanian-British cooperation were approached during the interview in Bucharest between Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, and Julian Amery, Conservative deputy to the House of Commons.

Both sides highlighted the joint wish to expand relations on multiple planes, especially in the economic and financial fields, as well as concrete ways and means of developing and diversifying them.

RCP DELEGATION ATTENDS PCI LEADER LONGO'S FUNERAL

Wreath Laying

AU172127 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 17 Oct (AGERPRES)--The RCP delegation led by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, attending the funeral of Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party, laid a wreath by the catafalque of the deceased, in behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, the ribbon had the following inscription: "In token of profound homage to Comrade Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party, prominent campaigner of the international communist and working-class movement."

Meeting With Berlinguer

AU181933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 18 Oct (AGERPRES)--The R.C.P. delegation headed by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, attending the funeral of Luigi Longo, president of the Italian Communist Party, called on Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the PCI.

In behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, of the CC of the RCP, of all the Romanian communists. condolences were conveyed to the PCI that suffered a heavy loss with the termination of Luigi Longo, the president of the PCI, outstanding leader of the Italian communists, important militant of the communist and working classes international movement.

Enrico Berlinguer conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Central Committee of the RCP, most heart-felt thanks for the feeling of solidarity manifest at this time of sadness of the PCI, of the Italian working class, for the condolatory message addressed and for the participation of the RCP delegation to the funeral of Luigi Longo.

During the interview highlighted with satisfaction were good relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the PCI, the sides expressing the wish to further develop them to the interest of progress, detente and peace, of strengthening the multiple relations between Romania and Italy.

INDIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU172125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Indian National Defence College, led by Shri Shankar Osharan, executive secretary and deputy commander of the college, visited Romania over October 14-17, 1980. The guests had talks at the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of National Defence, visited military learning establishments.

AS-SA'IQAH OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 15 OCT

AU161025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Oct (AGERPRES)--'Isam (al-Khadi), member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, secretary-general of As-Sa'iqah, arrived in Bucharest for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

RCP OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

AU172126 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2016 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct (AGERPRES)-Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China, led by Jiang Weiqing, member of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, now on a visit of friendship and swap of experience in Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the interview, that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they expressed satisfaction at the frutiful development of the good relations of friendship between the two parties, states and peoples, in the spirit of the understandings achieved during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Hua Guofeng chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The guests were told about current preoccupations of the R.C.P. in the socio-economic construction in Romania. While in Romania, the Chinese guests had talks at county party committees and saw round industrial and farm units, socio-cultural establishments.

NIGERIAN DELEGATION ON VISIT 16-18 OCTOBER

AU181930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Oct (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the committee for industry of the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, made up of deputies Joseph Adekola Abiona and Mohammed Janna Juggal, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania over October 16-18.

The guests were received by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. On the occasion the joint wish was expressed to promote the Romanian-Nigerian relations on a parliamentary plane, to contribute, in this way, too, to the general development of the relations of friendship and ever broader collaboration between the peoples of the two countries.

Likewise, the Nigerian delegation had an interview with Ion Totu, secretary of the GNA commission for industry and economic-financial activity and with Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

RCP'S CAZACU RECEIVES ARGENTINE CP OFFICIAL

AU181407 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Oct (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., was called on October 17 by Rubens Iscario, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Argentina, who visits Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

During the interview the sides informed mutually of the present and future preoccupations of the two parties and expressed the will to develop the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Argentina in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, to widen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Argentinian people to the interest of international peace, cooperation and security. Tackled were also some aspects of the international political life. The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW ECUADOREAN ENVOY

AU172130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2031 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Cezar Roman Gonzales, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador to Romania.

In the address he made on the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu evoked the visit he paid to the Republic of Ecuador, mentioning that the summit dialogue and contacts established between the two countries are an essential factor for the continuous progress of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Ecuador. "I am convinced"--the address stresses--"that this dialogue will be furthered and amplified to our mutual interests, to the interests of peace and collaboration internationallu." Referring to some aspects of the international life the President said: "We deem it necessary for all the states and peoples in the world to intensify efforts for improving the world political climate, for resuming and furthering the policy of detente."

After evoking the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Ecuador, the ambassador stressed in the address he made on the occasion that Ecuador and Romania have contributed and would further contribute to strengthening the spirit of harmony and understanding that should prevail in the relations among all the peoples, irrespective of their political system.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES

LD182044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2020 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Oct (TANJUG)--Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Belgrade today.

He will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia from 20 to 23 October. Nguyen Co Thach is also head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 21st UNESCO General Conference in Belgrade.

At Belgrade airport, the Vietnamese minister was welcomed by Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

(Hoang Cuong), charge d'affaires of the Vietnamese Embassy in Yugoslavia, and officials of the Vietnamese delegation at the 21st session of UNESCO in Belgrade were also at the airport to welcome him.

PETAR STAMBOLIC CONTINUES VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

For KCNA accounts of the visit to North Korea by Central Committee member Petar Stambolic, see the North Korea section of the 17 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SOSIC VIEWS 'DIFFICULT POLISH ROAD' AFTER SUMMER EVENTS

AU182005 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 80 p 2

[Davor Sosic commentary: "Workers' Movement: Difficult Polish Road"]

[Excerpts] For more than 2 months now the most responsible Polish politicians have been publishing virtually daily their appraisals striving, quite often without the customary general formulas, to explain both to the Poles and the world public the reasons for the conflict situation that provoked serious social tremors in that socialist country. Many of the appraisals took the form and content of news commentaries and were considerably more convincing than the contradictory articles that could be read in the press or news programs of the well-known world news agencies.

There is no doubt that developments in Poland are extraordinarily complex and it is therefore quite understandable that they are viewed differently and that there is an aspiration on various sides to exploit them for unconcealed speculation or in defense of obsolete theses.

It nevertheless seems to us that, despite the latest decisions of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, it is still too early to draw a final balance on the Polish events, primarily because the events on the Baltic, with all of their social and class connotations, cannot be considered separately from the much wider international socio-political context that is increasingly permeated with uncertainty as a result of the obvious deterioration of the situation in the world and Europe.

To Solve Through Dialogue

The sixth plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee that just concluded has undoubtedly contributed, by means of the speeches by Stanislaw Kania and the adopted resolution, to elucidating the complexity of the present situation in Poland.

The analysis of the report and the concluding speech by Stanislaw Kania attests to unambiguous intention to seek solutions to past conflicts that are still smoldering, primarily through open dialogue. It was stated at the plenum that, in view of the Polish practice of 10 years ago, that certainly presents something new.

It is evident from the speeches by Stanislaw Kania and the resolution that the agreement on the formation of new trade unions must become a part of Polish reality and that the party intends "to strictly respect the declarations incorporated in the agreements that state that the new trade unions must be formed on the basis of the constitution and must respect the foundations of the socialist system, our alliances and the party's leading role in the state." However, the part of Stanislaw Kania's speech emphasizing that the strike that followed later must be differently appraised, shows that cooperation with the new trade unions will not be simple. Kania stresses that such strikes as the last one further exacerbate an already difficult economic situation and that therefore they cannot be in the interest of workers. The question in this connection is whether the entire complexity of the Polish economic and social situation may not at times escape the new independent trade unions. The fact must also not be forgotten that some individual leaders of the new trade unions are surrounded by advisers from among church circles, something that also attests to the complexity of relations.

There is no doubt that the role of trade unions on the difficult Polish road will be very interesting for the experience of the workers' movement in the world and that it will prompt many more interesting discussions.

The plenum's emphasis that all that has happened in Poland in the last few months was not against socialism and that broad movements can in no way be explained only by "outside involvements" or appraised exclusively as "the actions of antisocialist forces," clearly indicates an aspiration to avoid generalized formulas in any analysis and an awareness that it is necessary to renounce all simplified formulas in explaining the social trends. Antisocialist forces most probably do exist in Poland as well as elsewhere, but it is very questionable whether they are able today to represent a threat to socialism which, despite all its difficulties and its straying, still continues to be the most vital and progressive alternative for all countries and peoples who aspire to a more rapid social development.

How Should the Position of the Workers Class Be Strengthened?

The Polish events confirm the fact that the construction of socialist social relations is an unusually complex process and that it is no longer possible today to claim that the socialist society is a conflictless society.

The workers class cannot for any reason whatsoever maintain a passive attitude. Its role is creative and if it happens--as it has happened in Poland--that the contacts between the leadership on one hand and the workers and the masses of the people on the other fail, then serious crisis situations will inevitably follow. What is important for the workers' movement in the world is the fact that the Polish workers and masses have not jeopardized the socialist foundations of the Polish society and state or its alliances. It is precisely that fact that provides new scope for the Polish workers class and the Polish party to find the socialist solutions that will continue to advance Poland further in developing socialism and strengthening the position of the workers class as well as eliminating the causes of the present conflicts.

Judging by all available evidence, the last plenum of the PZPR Central Committee provided in its concluding portion a correct analysis of the causes of the crisis. What is now anticipated is the difficult road of finding solutions for a way out of the crisis, something for which serious reforms will be needed. Criticism of the past is necessary, but the question is how much such criticism alone--if nothing else is done--can contribute to building new relations.

The PZPR has chosen a difficult road and much time will probably pass before it prepares the announced extraordinary congress. [paragraph continues]

It has decided in favor of cooperation with the broadest social strata and wishes to solve problems in cooperation with all who value, as Kania said, "authentic socialist renewal." There is no doubt that one plenum alone cannot escape all overt and covert dangers. Nevertheless the future course of events primarily depends on the PZPR and its active ability to solve, in unity with the Polish workers class and the masses of people, the problems that are theirs but, at the same time, partly also a reflection of world difficulties at this time.

NIKIFOROV, CPSU 'STUDY' DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD171000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 16 Oct (TANJUG)--A Soviet study delegation arrived in Slovenia today on a 5-day visit to study the LCY's organization and activity within the framework of the program of cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY. The delegation, led by Valentin Nikiforov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, had talks in the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, where it was briefed on the organization and activity of Slovene communists. Over the next few days the delegation from the Soviet Union will visit a number of basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists and a number of work organizations.

TOURIST EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD170922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG)--A protocol on cooperation between the business community of tourist organizations of associated labor of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Inturist tourist organizations on the exchange of tourists next year was signed in Belgrade today by Dragomir Popov, director of the business community of the tourist organizations of associated labor of Yugoslavia, and Aleksandr Besedin, vice chairman of Inturist. The protocol regulates the procedure and prices to be observed during the exchange of groups of Yugoslav and Soviet tourists visiting the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia respectively.

GDR OFFICIAL SCHUERER CONTINUES ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

Talks With Marinc

LD170930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0740 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks last night with Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

During a long and friendly conversation they exchanged views on the further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the SED and between the two countries.

Meeting With Dragan

LD172344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--German Democratic Republic Ministerial Council Deputy-Chairman Gerhard Schuerer and Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan today concluded the talks on economic cooperation between the two countries during the next five years.

After the talks today Gerhard Schuerer highly assessed economic cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia over the past five years. He said that successful economic relations in the past period provide real ground for optimism regarding economic cooperation between the two countries over the next five years. A 50 percent increase in trade is envisaged for the next five-year period.

Gerhard Schuerer particularly pointed out possibilities for promoting production cooperation and specialization in many industrial branches, especially in mechanical and electrical engineering industries.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan assessed the envisaged increase in commodity exchange between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic from the 3.2 billion dollars in the past period to 5.2 billion dollars in the next as not exhausting possibilities for expanding economic cooperation between the two countries.

Zvone Dragan noted possibilities for promoting trade as lying in the intensification of industrial cooperation and in specialization on a long term basis, particularly in mechanical and electrical engineering and chemical industries.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD172346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received German Democratic Republic Ministerial Council Deputy-Chairman Gerhard Schuerer.

During the talks, it was noted with pleasure that overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic, particularly economic, develops successfully and that conditions exist for its further expansion in the next five-year period. The agreements on long term planned cooperation were assessed as of major importance for the stability and continuity of economic cooperation between the two countries, in which the mutual interest was reiterated.

Remarks on Economic Cooperation

LD200350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Oct (TANJUG)--The GDR delegation led by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, which held talks about the possibilities of economic cooperation between the GDR and SFRY from 1981-1985, left today after a 3-day working visit. The Yugoslav delegation at these talks was led by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Gederal Executive Council.

In a brief statement following the talks Gerhard Schuerer spoke in highly appreciative terms of the countries' economic cooperation in the past 5 years, in which all the goals, with certain exceptions, had been either achieved or exceeded. Such relations offer a real basis for optimism for cooperation in the next 5 years, which envisages an increase in trade by as much as 50 percent. Schuerer also stressed the possibilities for further developing scientific-technical cooperation as well as cooperation and specialization in many industries, particularly in the machine-building and power industries. Both sides also stressed their interest in the further development of relations in the sphere of raw materials. Ways were also found to increase the exchange of chemical raw materials. There is also interest in the increase of imports of agricultural produce and building industry services from Yugoslavia while the GDR can export machines, equipment and other products.

Gerhard Schuerer especially stressed the possibility of further cooperation in the light industry and in consumer goods commodity exchange. Trade, Schuerer said, will take place on a balanced basis which is a precondition for successful economic cooperation between the two countries.

Expressing his satisfaction over the present cooperation and readiness to considerably expand and intensify it during the next 5-year period. Zvone Dragan illustrated these orientations with figures. From 1976-1980 the overall volume of commodity exchange will amount to about $3.2 billion, while the figure of $5.2-5.4 billion is mentioned for trade until the end of 1985. However, Dragan added, our possibilities are not exhausted in expanding trade on a traditional basis, but on an intensive development of production cooperation and specialization on a long term basis, and especially in machine building, electronics, and in the chemical and light industries.

This orientation will contribute to the two countries' more successful appearance on third markets, but these possibilities must be presented in concrete form according to countries and projects. The longterm trade agreement up to 1985 and annual protocols should confirm such orientations. Expansion of longterm cooperation and specialization will provide a bigger scope for maneuvers regarding cooperation on technological, technical and scientific plans. Yugoslavia has a special interest in this because one of its priority tasks during the next planning period is to develop technology with its own forces, not on an autarkic basis, but on a basis of cooperation with other countries, Zvone Dragan said in conclusion.

Economic Protocol

LD180006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 17 Oct 80

[TExt] Belgrade, 17 Oct (ADN)--Economic cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia is to be further developed. This proceeds from a protocol on the consultations between the planning organs of the GDR and the SFRY on the development of economic cooperation in the 1981-1985 period, which was signed today in Belgrade.

The document was signed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and president of the Committee for the Socioeconomic Plan, Social Plan and Development.

According to a statement issued on the 2-day consultations, the agreements, which proceed from the positive experiences and results of economic cooperation, envisage an increase in the 1981-1985 trade turnover of 50 percent as compared with the preceeding 5-year plan.

The GDR and the SFRY devoted special attention to ensuring mutual support in the search for solutions to the question of raw materials and fuel. Approximately 23 percent of the planned trade volume turnover is based on agreements on cooperation in the extraction and production of raw materials in the SFRY, for a period of 15 to 20 years. The GDR is to receive aluminum, copper, zinc, cellulose and paper as well as titanium dioxide. It will supply, among other things, potash, chemical products and valuable products from the metal-processing industry.

The GDR will continue its traditional deliveries of opencast mining equipment and will assist in the development and processing of the SFRY's coal resources. In the field of ferrous metallurgy there will be greater exchanges of rolled metal and pipes.

Plan coordination for 1981-1985 also embraces specialization and cooperation, particularly in the field of machine tools, electronics, optics, and the chemical, confectionary, knitwear and footwear industries.

The GDR metal-processing industry delivers cement equipment, steelwire-producing machinery, wire-processing machinery, foundry installations, ships [words indistinct] textile machinery, polygraphic machines, machine tools, cars, agricultural machinery, laboratory equipment, and electronic, electrical and optical products to the SFRY.

The SFRY delivers power installations, industrial plants, couplings, fittings, bakery installations, foundry equipment, machine tool equipment, machine tools, cars, electrical and electronics installations, heavy transformers, electrical building elements and other electrical and electronic products to the GDR. In the 1981-1985 period the SFRY will export to the GDR products from its agricultural and food industry, including corn, distilled spirits, table wines, fruit pulp and fruit juice concentrates and tobacco.

It was agreed to continue the cooperation between the two countries' planning, economic and foreign trade organs, particularly on those projects requiring long term solutions.

GDR'S SCHULZE HOLDS TALKS ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION

Meeting With Nastic

LD171214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--Zoran Nastic, republican secretary for communications of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, today received Dr Rudolf Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of posts and communications of the GDR. They discussed possibilities for cooperation in the field of telecommunications and the situation in the communications system and the problems of its development.

They also discussed possibilities for cooperation in the field of production of equipment for telecommunication systems. Rudolf Schulze, vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, showed interest in buying equipment from Yugoslav producers.

Telecommunications Agreement

LD180008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (ADN)--Protocol on further cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia in postal and telecommunications services was signed in Belgrade on Friday. Prior to that, talks had taken place between Rudolf Schulze, minister for posts and telecommunications of the GDR and Ante Zelic, president of the SFRY Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications. Minister Schulze was in Yugoslavia for a working visit lasting several days.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS LEADERS' MESSAGES ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

AU162235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Telegram from SFRY's Doronski, Mijatovic, Djuranovic to GDR Chairmen Honecker and Stoph on the GDR national day]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin:

It is a particular pleasure for me, on the anniversary of the GDR's founding, to convey to you, the SED Central Committee and to the people of your country on behalf of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and on my own cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the socialist building of your country.

I am convinced that the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the LCY and the SED, and between the SFRY and the GDR, will also further develop successfully in the interest of the peoples of our countries, of international cooperation on the basis of equal rights, and of peace and socialism in the world.

[signed] Stevan Doronski, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

To Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, Berlin:

It is a particular pleasure for me on the GDR national day to convey to you on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and peoples and nationalities cordial congratulations and best wishes for prosperity and new successes in the socialist building of your country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to emphasize that we are most deeply convinced that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR will also continue in future to successfully develop in the interest of our peoples, of understanding and of broader cooperation, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

[signed] Cvijetin Mijatovic, chairman of the SFRY Presidency.

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin:

It is a particular pleasure for me, on the GDR national day, to convey to you on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the socialist building of your country.

I avail myself of the opportunity to express my deep conviction that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries will also sucessfully develop and deepen in future in the interest of our peoples, of international cooperation on the basis of equal rights, and of peace and socialism.

[signed] Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

SUNDIC VIEWS U.S., SOVIET ACTIONS IN IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD172104 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] How is one to interpret the U.S. attitude toward the Iraq-Iran conflict? Here is Milika Sundic, speaking about Carter's statement:

Carter's statement that the United States is interested in the independence and integrity of Iran is open to various interpretations, especially in view of the fact that the U.S. President referred to the Iraqi action as one of aggression. The statement above all, points to the notion that the problem of the U.S. diplomats, who are hostages in Iran, is about to be solved, which, if the precondition referred to is carried out, would increase Carter's chances of being reelected U.S. President on 4 November.

From the Iranian side, however, there are no reliable indications about the early release of the hostages, but everything points to the conclusion--at least judging by some statements made by Bani-Sadr--that in the current situation Tehran might be very glad to free the U.S. diplomats.

For the moment it is difficult to say whether Carter's unexpected statement on the Iraq-Iran conflict, which means an alignment with Iran, will be sufficient reason for the Iranian authorities to free the hostages. It is also uncertain whether Iran could count on deliveries of U.S. war equipment ordered previously for the Iranian Army and already paid for even if the hostages were released, that is, whether the United States could decide on such a step even despite Carter's statement.

However, two more things should be borne in mind. U.S. interest in Iran's independence and integrity was revealed at a time which--from the military point of view--was unfavorable for Iran and directly followed the signing of the Soviet-Syrian agreement which will be interpreted in Baghdad quite certainly as an anti-Iraq action, the more so in view of the fact that while all this was happening Iraq broke off diplomatic relations with Syria. Of course, it would be difficult to assert that the two events--the Soviet-Syrian agreement and U.S. inclination toward Iran--conceal a coordination of Soviet-American standpoints on the Iraq-Iran conflict, but it is obvious that two events referred to--the Soviet-Syrian agreement and American interest in Iran's independence and integrity--have something in common. It is true that the Soviet Union--with the exception of the signing of the agreement with Syria--up to now has not declared in favor of either warring side, whether Iraq or Iran. On the contrary, all its statements have in essence been appeals for the two neighboring countries to cease hostilities as soon as possible. If Iraq reproaches the Soviet Union for having signed an agreement with Syria just now, Moscow will not find it difficult to find justifications for it, for just such an agreement had been signed between the Soviet Union and Iraq much earlier.

But regarding the moves which the two superpowers are making in the Middle East, it is, of course, very difficult to decipher them, even when everything seems clear. Soviet accusations against the United States are identical to Iran's accusations, for since the conflict started the government in Tehran has also been stating that the United States had been pushing Iraq into a war against Iran. We will probably learn of whether any changes are to take place in Iran's assessments following Carter's statement soon, perhaps as soon as the Iranian prime minister has made his speech to the Security Council. For the moment, however, it is only clear that both Iraq and Iran will emerge weakened from the war which they are waging, regardless of how long its lasts and of the final outcome. But since this is how things stand, any interference in the Iraq-Iran conflict which does not take account of the fact that both countries have equal rights to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity would be a beginning step in expanding the conflict in the Middle East. It is for the warring sides, above all, to be conscious of this danger, but others should also be aware of it.

DJURANOVIC, FINNISH PREMIER KOIVISTO CONCLUDE TALKS

LD171600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav and Finnish premiers, Veselin Djuranovic and Mauno Koivisto, and their aides resumed and completed their official political talks this morning. The talks held yesterday and today are reported to have been held in the spirit of complete openness and showed that the two countries' views on all the questions considered, bilateral and international alike, were identical or very close. It was stressed that the talks would contribute to the further intensification and expansion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Finland, especially in the sphere of the economy, where cooperation was at a lower level than in the political or other fields.

As the talks on bilateral relations were not completed yesterday, Djuranovic and Koivisto and the other members of the two delegations first listened to the report submitted by Dusan Stepancev and Pauli Opas, the two chairmen of the mixed committee for economic cooperation, and then went on to consider measures which could help promote, in particular, the economic ties between our two countries. They voiced a favorable appraisal of the efforts which had been made in this connection during the recent period and which had already led to the broadening of various economic ties, better structure of and an increase in the exchange of goods, increase in Yugoslav exports in the first 9 months of this year by as much as 50 percent, the possibility [words indistinct] and so forth. They also discussed the broadening of tourist services and cooperation, a greater degree of long-term industrial cooperation and other modern forms of economic relations, as well as broader joint appearances in third markets.

A very brisk exchange of views was also carried out on all the most topical international developments which were said by both sides to constitute a serious threat to peace and security in the world today. After first explaining their governments' views on the development of the current international situation, the two premiers devoted most of their attention to the problems of the Madrid meeting of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, disarmament, war between Iraq and Iran, international economic relations and, in particular, the situation in Europe and the activity of and the situation in the nonaligned movement.

Finland is reported to have shown particular interest in becoming even more broadly involved in the nonaligned movement. Views were exchanged on the possibility of nonaligned countries' activity in settling the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and in preparations for the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries due in New Delhi early next year.

The Finnish side is reported to have been particularly interested in the Yugoslav assessment of the situation in Europe, especially in the light of the current preparations for the Madrid meeting and in the light of disarmament efforts. These are the main issues which concern Finland and Yugoslavia also when measures and steps which could lead to a better situation and greater cooperation in Europe are considered. Joint support was expressed for the efforts being made to enable the present preparatory meeting in Madrid to surmount the current difficulties and to enable the main Madrid meeting to end as successfully as possible. Attention was also drawn to all the dangers which could be created on this road by bloc methods and actions, as well as to the need for the greatest possible activity of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe.

The two sides' views on international economic relations were also found to be quite similar. The two sides expressed anxiety over the very modest results of the special session of the UN General Assembly on global negotiations and expressed doubts about the possibility of holding such talks at the beginning of next year as scheduled.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES NORWEGIAN TRADE MINISTER STEEN

LD180713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Reiulf Steen, chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party and minister of trade and shipping, who as chairman of the Norwegian part of the mixed Yugoslav-Norwegian commission for economic cooperation is visiting Belgrade for the 16th session of the commission.

In the long, friendly conversation, the two exchanged views on the further promotion and strengthening of the friendly relations and allround cooperation between Yugoslavia and Norway and on topical international questions, in particular the forthcoming CSCE meeting in Madrid.

IKONIC CHAIRS FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION 17 OCT

LD172352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Summary] Belgrade, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council [FEC] met today under the chairmanship of Branislav Ikonic to discuss issues relating to the economic system, economic policy and relations between Yugoslavia and other countries. Some sociopolitical and organizational questions were also discussed.

The FEC discussed and adopted a working version of the draft resolution on the realization of Yugoslavia's social plan for 1981 as a basis for cooperation with the exectuve councils of republics and autonomous provinces in the framework of the interrepublican committee for social planning and development. The draft resolution sets out development tasks such as carrying out the economic stabilization policy, ending the fall in growth of production, strengthening the economy's export capability and taking measures to direct investment resources to building capacities for energy production, production of raw materials and reproduction materials and for increased production of basic agricultural goods. Another aim is to develop more rapidly the economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo in 1981, as well as ensuring material and social security and more stable work conditions for working people and citizens, together with a further strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

According to the draft resolution, the basic socioeconomic development tasks will be carried out by further supplementing the system of socioeconomic relations, strengthening the material base and the role of associated labor in acquisition and distribution of income and pooling labor and resources on the basis of income. In view of this, and of the need to further reduce the balance of payments deficit, real growth of the social product in 1981 is envisaged at about 3.5 percent. Industrial production should grow by 4 percent and agricultural production by approximately 5 percent. Exports of goods and services should rise by approximately 8 percent, while growth in imports should only reach 1 percent on the whole, but a growth of approximately 5 percent in imports of raw materials and reproduction materials is envisaged. Labor productivity is expected to rise by approximately 1.5 percent and employment by apporximately 2 percent.

The FEC also discussed a working version of the basis for the 1981 energy balance and a proposed law on the basis of the public information system.

The FEC agreed to send 10 million dinars to Algeria for a prefabricated school building following the catastrophic earthquake.

There was also discussion of a working version of Yugoslavia's balance of payments for 1981.

TRADE UNION, PARTY GROUPS URGE RISE IN STANDARD OF LIVING

LD190604 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Oct (TANJUG)--The Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia's largest Republic of Serbia, and the communists of Macedonia's capital of Skopje have energetically come out in favour of stopping falls in earnings and living standards, despite difficulties in which the Yugoslav economy has found itself.

At the end of the second working week in October, in all of Yugoslavia's republics and provinces a major number of meetings at the federal level, by the republican governments, the LCY forums and trade unions was held yesterday at which further measures and actions for carrying out the nation's economic stabilization were decided with emphasis on higher productivity and exports of goods and services.

In response to the demand that falls in real earnings and living standards be stopped, it was asked at the session of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance that a 3 percent rise in earnings and living standards be made possible next year in terms of what will be realized this year.

Falls in real earnings have reached a limit under which one must not go since this would discourage both individual and overall social productivity. The trade union must resolutely work for stopping a further fall in living standards, it was said at the session of the Trade Union Federation of Serbia.

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, central Yugoslavia, asserted that a high dynamism in exports continued in the third quarter this year. Exports from this republic of convertible markets were lower than planned, anyhow, it was evaluated.

To increase exports is the key question of economic stabilization next year, it was emphasized at the Socialist Alliance. Exports of goods and services should go up by about 8 percent as against this year whereas imports should be mostly kept within this year's brackets, it was said. In addition to industry, agriculture should take a much bigger share in exports.

Yugoslavia's most developed republic of Slovenia has planned to increase exports by 7 percent in 1981. If imports were kept at this year's level and if imports were covered by exports by 79 percent, a balance would be struck in Slovenia's balance-of-payments position. In Yugoslavia, this year's imports have been covered by 56 percent in exports.

"The struggle for higher productivity must be fought side by side with the struggle for higher exports" it was said at the session of the city conference of Skopje's communists.

WORK OF SELF-DEFENSE EXERCISES SUMMARIZED

LD181110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Oct, (TANJUG)--About 5.5 million Yugoslavs have checked at many exercises to date their military knowledge gained during the courses of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

At exercises and actions called "Nothing Can Surprise Us", "All in Defense" and the like encompasse many people and broad areas, the Yugoslavs are taught how to handle infantry and other weapons, how to offer medical first aid, how to secure territories and installations and how to fight back sabotage and terrorist raids launched by enemy.

Practically every citizen is a member of the system of social self-production and this has built a nation-wide basis from which to safeguard the nations independence and integrity shoulder-to-shoulder with its armed forces.

Yugoslavia's Council for the Civil Defense Corps has evaluated that an action for providing means for individual and collective protection from war operations has started well, adding that more could have been achieved. A majority of communes has taken decisions regulating the priorities and terms for getting supplied with self-protection means, such as gas masks and protective clothes, and the like, but some are nevertheless late in the implementation of their decisions.

As reasons for their being late, they listed their insufficient capacities for the production of self-protective means, difficulties met in their distribution, high prices for their kits (especially for families with several household members). Measures have been taken for dealing with such difficulties as soon as possible.

Substantial progress has been made in the construction of air-raid shelters, among other things. As against 1976, the overall total of shelters has increased to nearly 46,000 and they can shelter more than a million people. Measures have also been taken for building very soon additional protection shelters for two million people and constructing another almost one million of shelters capable of sheltering 65 percent of the nation's population, if needed.

BOSNIA-HERCEVOGINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES PUBLIC SECURITY

LD190938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Oct (TANJUG)--A Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency session chaired by Raif Dizdarevic discussed topical issues of the state of public security and protection of workers and citizens.

The Presidency noted that the state of public security and the activity of the public security organs in the republic is satisfactory and that this is the result of increasingly broader involvement of workers and citizens and other exponents of the system of social self-protection in questions of public security. The Presidency believes it is necessary that all the organs and the entire social self-protection system, particularly in local communities, and organizations of associated labor and municipalities, be fully involved in questions of public security, public order and peace, especially in the spheres of unlawful behavior, various abuses, crime, bribery and corruption.

The Presidency assessed that the successful activity of the social self-protection system in preventing and combatting all such phenomena is possible if all institutions of the delegate system, particularly delegate assemblies, continually deal with these issues and if workers and citizens are informed of these phenomena as fully as possible. The Presidency also assessed that in this way, questions of public security will be dealt with and resolved even more adequately; and efficiency in this sphere will be increased; and the awareness of the rights and obligations of workers and citizens in the social self-protection system will be developed even more extensively.

The Presidency discussed some issues on the work of the commission for the questions of housing for republican officials. The Presidency also discussed the obligations of the republic in proposing diplomatic and consular representatives in the next period.

MACEDONIAN NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS 17 OCT

LD180702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Skopje, 17 Oct (TANJUG)--At its session today, which was presided over by Ljupco Arsov, the Council for National Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia discussed the situation and topical problems in connection with creating and realizing republican reserves of goods. There was also discussion of the state of the road network in Macedonia and its use for the needs of all-people's defense. The progress of preparations for the adoption of a federal law on all-people's defense was also the topic of discussion.

The Republican Council also discussed some other questions relating to its sphere of competence.